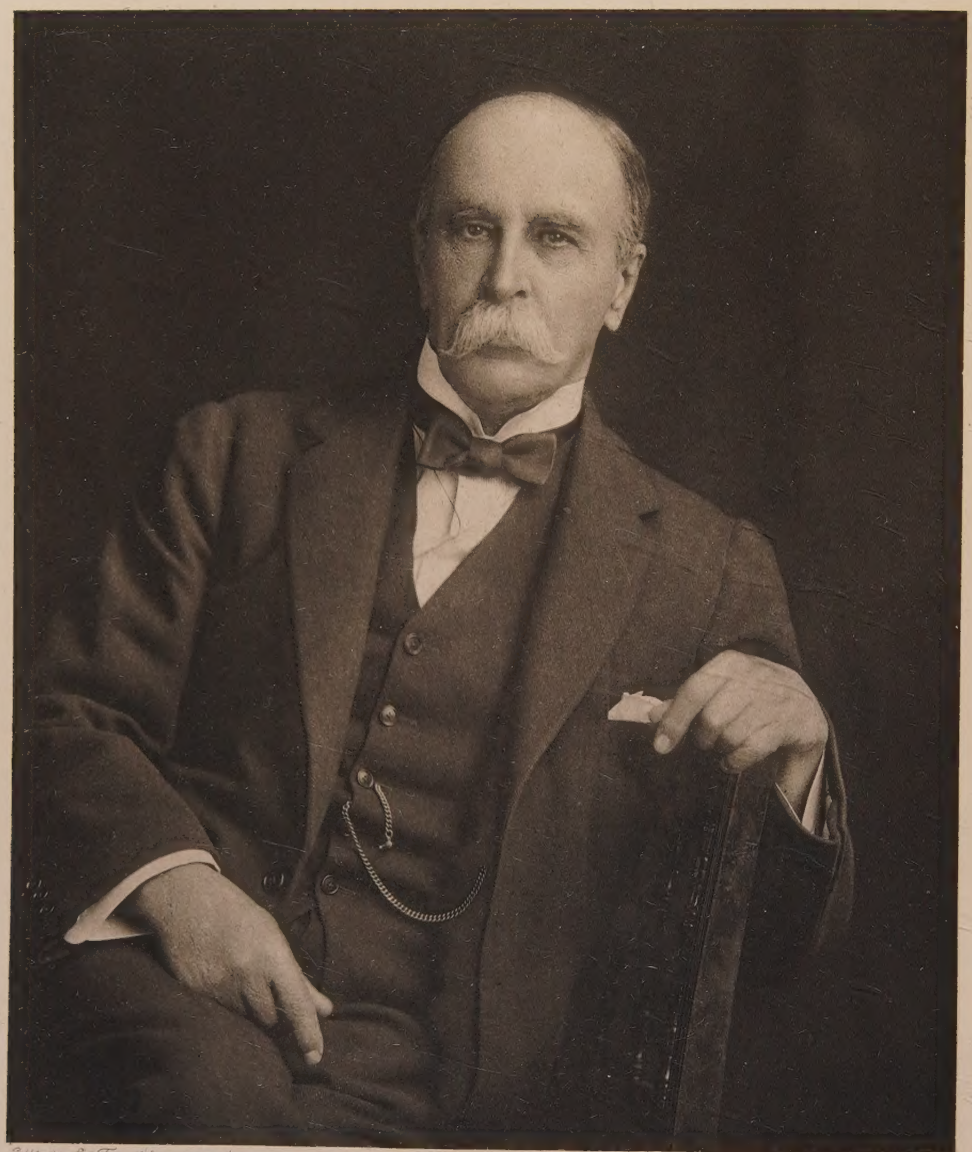
Illustrated Monographs
issued by the Bibliographical Society.
No. XIX.

P. Richard Schuchert M.D. - 1959.

ILLUSTRATED MONOGRAPHS

No. XIX



Elliott & Fry, photographers

Emery Walker ph. sc.

W Osler

INCUNABULA MEDICA

A Study of the Earliest Printed Medical Books 1467—1480

BY

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, OXFORD

PRINTED FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1923

PRINTED IN ENGLAND

PREFACE

The minute-book of the Council of the Bibliographical Society records the election of Professor Osler as a candidate-member on March 19, 1906, within less than a year after his arrival in England to take up the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford. That he was elected in the first instance as a candidate-member shows that the Society had on its roll the full number of 300 British and American members to which until 1913 it was limited; but it was in fact passing through the rather difficult period of its 'teens, when the cost of buying its publications from the beginning was becoming heavy and it was as yet hardly sufficiently established for many booklovers to wish to join it whether they could procure a complete set or no. A few weeks after Professor Osler's election came the death of Dr. Richard Garnett, the first gap to be made among its past-Presidents, and a grievous one, for the prospect of exchanging a few words with Garnett in the pleasant half-hour of tea and talk before a Meeting had been to many members a great incentive to attend. Other deaths of early helpers followed with painful rapidity. The Society needed new inspiration, and Osler brought it. His first attendance is vividly recalled by at least one of those present. A meeting had begun when the entrance of a stranger with an attractively mobile face, alert figure, and notably light tread caused a whispered secretarial inquiry as to who he was. The answer came that it was Professor Osler, and the secretary had an instinctive conviction that his coming meant much for the Society.

It was not till November, 1909, that the new member found leisure to read a paper, and chose for his subject *The Books of Robert Burton.* A summary of the paper was printed in the next month's *News-Sheet* and reprinted in Vol. xiii of our *Transactions* with a note that the full text would be given as an introduction to an annotated list of the books which Burton bequeathed to the Bodleian and Christ Church. The promise was characteristic of

Osler's hopefulness, but the secretary regrets that he missed his chance of printing the paper in full.

An offer of a nomination to a seat on the Council at the next Annual Meeting is the usual sequel to a successful paper, and, the offer in this case being accepted, Osler was elected in January, 1910. A year later he became a Vice-President. In July, 1911, the Minutes of Council record congratulations on the baronetcy then recently conferred on him. In January, 1913, when Abbot Gasquet, on the score of his work as head of the Commission on the Vulgate at Rome, had regretfully declined a request to stand for election as President, Sir William Osler took his place. The paper now printed, with expansions here and there, was read on his re-election in January, 1914, in accordance with the Society's practice of securing the help of its Presidents for a second year. As it turned out, Sir William Osler served for seven. From the outset he had thrown his heart into his work as President. In October, 1913, the Society had celebrated its twenty-first birthday with the modest ceremonial of a birthday-cake and a paper commemorating its early helpers, reviewing its past work and laying plans for the future. With Sir William as President much seemed possible. At the Annual Meeting in January, 1914, when he was elected for his second year, it was resolved to suspend for a twelvemonth the limitation of the roll of the Society to 300 British and American members and twenty-five candidates in order to raise the Society's income by the addition of another hundred (now more than obtained), so that more books might be put in hand. A brilliant start was made, and in the early summer the Society was unwontedly gay, entertaining at dinner its beloved Vice-President Cardinal Gasquet in celebration of his new dignity and bursting into a summer meeting at Cambridge. Under Sir William's presidentship both festivals were delightfully successful. He had arrived at Magdalene College (where the Society met for lunch and a paper) ahead of the London contingent, and a picture of him as he welcomed it at the gate is another mental photograph that constantly recurs.

Within a month of the Society's first and only Summer Meeting the Great War had begun, and Osler's life, always crowded, became a whirl of activities. The motto of the early days of the War for those too old to fight was 'business as usual', and the Bibliographical Society kept to it to the

end, partly because its large American membership brought money into the country, mainly (I think) because its quiet meetings once a month during the winter were extraordinarily restful. When air-raids began the Society met at 4.30 instead of 5, to enable members to get home a little earlier; but the numbers present kept up well, there was always a sprinkling of men in khaki, and the bookish talk helped. The President could not always come, but he usually took the Meeting on his way back to Oxford from inspecting a Canadian hospital. I think he also found it restful. Certainly old books remained a joy to him whenever he had a few minutes leisure to give to them. In June, 1915, he tried to snatch a brief bookman's holiday, and asked two of his friends in the Society to share it with him. Starting on a Saturday in his motor from Oxford they lunched at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, where Miss Fegan was then running her little school of librarianship, and then spent a wonderful afternoon among the treasures of the Phillipps manuscripts. Gloucester was reached that evening, and after service on Sunday there was a visit to the Cathedral library. The afternoon brought the little party to Malvern for another wonderful time, with Mr. Dyson Perrins' illuminated manuscripts. In the midst of it the inevitable happened and a telephone message from Oxford called Osler to a patient farther north. He insisted on his friends completing the programme, and they had a happy morning at Worcester Cathedral library and a delightful drive back to Oxford. The memory of those three days in the midst of the stress and anxiety of the War remains ineffaceable, all the more so because before the War ended the three friends who shared that brief holiday were united in the deeper community of pain. The holiday is mentioned here because, amidst his strenuous war-work, to have planned this bibliographical week-end for himself and his friends shows how great was the refreshment which Osler found in his love for books, and how generous he was in sharing it with others.

At each Annual Meeting of the Bibliographical Society from 1915 to 1919 Sir William Osler was re-elected as its President, and thanks to his help the Society came through those years of war and uncertainty with numbers not only undiminished, but increased. Its good fortune in this respect was probably unique, but Osler, who is recorded in the minute-book as responsible for proposing some fourteen members and whose name brought

many others, did much more for the Society than maintain and increase its external prosperity through those hard days. He did really bring it inspiration. His own zest and enthusiasm were infectious, and he was unfailing in the sympathy with which he cheered on those who were doing the spade-work for which it was impossible that he himself should find time. More than this: he worked out for himself a really noble conception of bibliography. To him a great book was a true spiritual and intellectual landmark, and every book, however dull, could become interesting as playing its own little part in some great movement of mental progress or reaction. The real incunables, the books printed before the close of the year 1480, have a very special interest of their own for those who take this larger view of bibliography, because these are the books which keen men of business thought it best worth while to spend their money on multiplying when printing became available. The great majority of them represent the works which students already knew by use or hearsay, but which (though many of them had been generously multiplied in manuscript), had been difficult or costly to obtain. The mixture of original writings was comparatively small. It was as though the world of letters was taking stock of what it possessed before the new start visible in the markedly different output of the sixteenth century. Sir William Osler's aim in his presidential address was to give a conspectus of the medical books printed during these years. It was no light task, as medical books are mostly rare, their ownership scattered, and even their identities disguised by the variant descriptions and attributions affixed to them by the older bibliographers. Osler's earlier helpers had brought together a noteworthy number of titles from various sources and tracked copies of the rarer books to foreign libraries, from which in some cases photographs were obtained. During the War, though he more than once authorized hopeful allusions to it to be made in the Society's Annual Reports, it was impossible for him to make serious progress with the expansion of his Address which he had contemplated. In the summer of 1918 the co-ordination of the bibliographical materials obtained was entrusted to Mr. Scholderer, who added to them and brought the whole into accordance with our latest knowledge as to fifteenth-century types and the printers who owned them. Before, however, the bibliography was completed Sir William Osler had passed away. The last time we saw him was

at the presentation of the fine *Festschrift* prepared in celebration of his seventieth birthday, when he stopped to chat with the little group of his bookish friends who had come to witness the honour which the men of his own profession were paying him. A few weeks later those who had worked with him on the Council of the Bibliographical Society pleased themselves by offering him a pretty little French medical incunable as a token of their affection. When it reached him he was already ill, and though he rallied the end came at the close of the year, and on January 1, 1920, his friends left him lying in the Cathedral at Christ Church which he loved so well.

In the scanty leisure he could spare to it Sir William Osler had re-written the earlier part of his Address, and put together the variant section which is printed as an Appendix. As noted above, he had never seen Mr. Scholderer's bibliography save in specimens, and the task of preparing his Address for printing has not been easy, written as it was from memoranda of various degrees of bibliographical authority, and never revised by its author. A natural disinclination to alter one word of the writing of so great a master had to be qualified by assurance that Osler himself cared keenly 'to get things right', and with the united work of Dr. Malloch and Dr. Francis on the medical side and Mr. Scholderer on the typographical, such editing as was needed has been supplied. It should be needless to say that nothing has been added; and the fact that the Address has been expanded in some places and not in others leaves it as only a slightly revised draft of what Osler meant it to be. Even as this, it testifies to his conception of what bibliography should aim at, and in this aspect is full of inspiration. Those who have helped in bringing it to completion are sure he will forgive them for whatever they have done amiss. By arrangement with Messrs. Elliot & Fry one addition has been made to the book as Sir William planned it, the excellent portrait reproduced in photogravure by Mr. Emery Walker. Would that the Society could have done more to honour the President and friend to whom it owes so much.

A. W. P.

CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE v

SIR WILLIAM OSLER'S ADDRESS 1–31

Appendix: Synonyma, Dictionaries, Pandects, and Antidotaria . . 32–36

LIST OF MEDICAL WORKS PRINTED BEFORE 1481

Editor's Note 39–40

Bibliographical List 41–124

Addenda 125–126

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND BOOKS 127–131

INDEX OF PLACES AND PRINTERS 132–137

SIXTEEN FACSIMILES.

INCUNABULA MEDICA

SIR WILLIAM OSLER'S ADDRESS

Books of the early presses have a flavour all their own, less personal perhaps than that roused by manuscripts, but of even greater intensity as illustrating the origin and evolution of the art which, more than any other, has set free the human mind. The history of each press deserves careful study—how it started, the output, the relation to others, the typographical details, and above all the story of the brave printer. And the *fata libelli!* On the one hand, the little volume prized as highly to-day as at its birth four hundred and fifty years ago, on the other, the huge tome, clean forgotten, dead, useless, except to illustrate the story of printing, or the men who made it a successful art. An unceasing personal interest is attached to individual books, their history, genealogy, and wanderings until safe in some great national or University collection. In the Corpus Christi Library, Oxford, are thirty of the earliest of printed books which passed hot from the presses to the hands of Bishop Oldham and from him to the founder, Bishop Foxe. A few years ago in Rome I saw a famous book that had just started from a home where it had lain peacefully for four and a half centuries in the very house in which it was printed, the superb *De Civitate Dei* of St. Augustine, from the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz—

Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo
Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.

Various aspects of bibliography are represented in the publications of our Society—the book, the innumerable details of typography, and the living story of the man, from Gutenberg to Morris. The biography of books has a yet wider interest, 'preserving as in a vial the purest efficacy

and extraction of that living intellect that bred them'. Thus, the mind of medicine is illustrated in its literature, written and printed. What men thought and how they acted are so expressed in the record that, given a page, an expert historian can tell the period as easily as the palæographer dates a manuscript or a palæontologist a fossil. There would be difficulties the farther back he went in civilized times. Just as certain types of fossils, usually lowly, persist from the Silurian, so dominant ideas and practices persist through the centuries. Long generations thought and acted alike in a uniformity so blank that only an expert could tell one from another. In the present whirlwind progress, not century from century, but decade from decade could be diagnosed in its literature. Take haphazard editorials in the *Lancet*, and you may trace to within a decade the influence of Virchow, Pasteur, Lister, Koch or Ehrlich. Books are witnesses of the spirit—of the thoughts and hopes and deeds of all sorts and conditions of men.

Not an expert bibliographer, but a representative of an ever-increasing group of ordinary book-lovers, I have tried in the casual studies of a life devoted to hospital and consulting practice to glean two things, the book biographies of the great men of science, and the influence of their books in promoting the progress of knowledge. The anatomy of the mind of a man as shown in his book, and the physiology of the book itself, so far as it has had a definite function, though not perhaps bibliography proper, serve to illustrate its story. And this plan of study has its place. Revolutions are more rapidly effected in the arts than in the mind. A new process, a new discovery in practical science progresses more in a decade than does a new thought in ten. Harvey's demonstration of the circulation of the blood was scarcely accepted by his own generation, but within a few years after Jenner's discovery the civilized world was vaccinated. It is not surprising to find the invention of printing spread so rapidly that, before the close of 1480, it had been introduced, as Pollard tells us, into twenty-two towns in Germany, forty-nine in Italy, four in Switzerland, eight in France, thirteen in the Low Countries, five in Austria-Hungary, six in Spain, and four in England, a total of 111 places,[1] and some 350 printers had been at work. It is estimated that the total output of the early presses in the fifteenth

[1] Pollard, Introduction to the Catalogue of the Rush C. Hawkins Library, 1910.

century amounted to twenty million copies. The art of the scribe was by no means easy to displace. Long after printing became common distinguished scholars continued to send to their patrons their shorter works in manuscript. Erasmus, who had long practice as a scribe, followed this custom, and Nicholls states [1] that not until 1499 did he write in the Letters familiarly of printing and printers. Trithemius, who transformed the monastery at Spanheim into a scriptorium, raising its literary possessions in a few years from 14 volumes to 2,000, speaks in no uncertain tone in his famous *De laude Scriptorum manualium*, written in 1492: 'Impressura enim res papyrea est: et brevi tempore tota consumitur. Scriptor autem membranis commendans literas: et se et ea quae scribit in tempus longinquum extendit'.[2] From the story of Vespasiano da Bisticci (1421–1498) we may glean a delightful account by 'the last of the mediaeval scribes and at the same time the first of modern booksellers' (Symonds) of this transitional period. One of his patrons, the Duke of Urbino, would, he says, 'have been ashamed to have possessed a single printed book'. In his later years the printer was beginning to supersede the scribe. 'Vespasiano regarded this new mechanical contrivance with all the scorn of a connoisseur in penmanship, and of one grieved that those treasures which he procured for the select few should be placed within the reach of the multitude'.[3] John Addington Symonds tells of Filelfo who wished to purchase 'some of those codices they are now making without any trouble, and without the pen, but with certain so-called types, and which seem to be the work of a skilled and exact scribe'.[4] The wide circle of readers for which the new art catered found most to interest them in the service books and theological writings; next came educational and professional works, and last of all books for the general public.

As my profession had never before been honoured by the presidency of the Bibliographical Society, it seemed appropriate to try to indicate the influence which the introduction of printing had upon medicine, to get, if possible, a mental picture of professors and practice at the time from the characters of books they thought it worth while to have printed. I will

[1] *Epistles of Erasmus*, 1901, p. xviii.
[2] Opera (1604), p. 742.
[3] R. C. Jebb, in *Cambridge Modern History*, vol. i (1902), p. 551.
[4] *Renaissance in Italy*, ii, p. 306, quoting from Rosmini, *Vita di Filelfo*, ii, p. 201.

take the period to the end of 1480 as a convenient date, by which time the art was widely diffused.

To appreciate the situation in its third quarter some of the features of the fifteenth century must be indicated. In science and in medicine it was a sterile century, possessing no outstanding name, save Leonardo da Vinci, marked by no observation or discovery of the first rank. Yet it was a great period—the last stage of mediaevalism and the first of modernism, and it was the century of Gutenberg and of Columbus. In medicine, to use the words of Daremberg, it was at once a summary and a preface. The Universities had already been founded, and many new ones arose in France, Germany, and elsewhere. The centres of medical study were Montpellier, Paris, and the North Italian universities, particularly Bologna and Padua. Montpellier had reached its zenith, Paris was rapidly rising, and the schools of North Italy were well organized. At Oxford and Cambridge medicine was taught, but not in organized medical faculties as in the continental universities. A few years ago a Dr. H. M. Ferrari published the family records of an ancestor, Giammatteo Ferrari da Grado, professor of medicine at the University of Pavia from 1432 to 1472.[1] From no other work do we get so good an idea of the state of medical education at the period. Lists of the professors are given for 1433 and 1467; in the later year there were thirty-four lecturers, the larger number in the subject of medicine proper, two in surgery, one in astrology, several in logic and metaphysics, two *ad lecturam Almansoris* (a book of Rhazes, an Arabian physician). There was no lecturer in anatomy, which was not taught officially until 1564. A list of works in the library of this old teacher is one of the largest fifteenth-century medical collections of which we have knowledge. Of the eighty-nine items twenty-five at least were not medical; of the remaining sixty-four, nearly one half were translations of, or commentaries on, Arabic works. Eleven were works of, or commentaries on, Galen or Aristotle; Hippocrates is represented by only one. The balance was made up of mediaeval and contemporary authors. The Arabians controlled medical thought for the greater part of the century. In Ferrari's *Practica*, printed in 1472, the references to Avicenna number 3,100, to Rhazes 1,280,

[1] *Une Chaire de Médecine au xv^e Siècle*, Paris, 1899.

to Galen 1,160, and to Hippocrates 140. The 'veray parfit practisour' of Chaucer's day held medical authors in the same relative esteem:—

> And Deïscorides and eek Rufus;
> Old Ypocras, Haly, and Galien;
> Serapion, Razis and Avicen;
> Averrois, Damascien and Constantyn:
> Bernard, and Gatesden, and Gilbertyn.

The subjects of the medical curriculum in the universities during the Middle Ages are well known. Montpellier has the most complete story, dating from 1309, when Arnold of Villanova was one of the teachers. The prescribed list included six books of Galen, the Aphorisms and Prognostics of Hippocrates, with the works of Avicenna, Rhazes, Isaac, Constantine, and Joannitius (Honein). In the regulations for 1340 Hippocrates and Galen occupy together eight of the ten prescribed courses. In the next century the proportion between Greek and Arabian authors is reversed, and the *Liber lectionum* for 1492 states that of the six professors five lecture on the Canon of Avicenna and only one on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. In the first half of the sixteenth century a keen warfare raged in all centres of learning between the Greeks and the Arabians, and at Montpellier the *Liber lectionum* shows year by year the waning fortunes of the latter. The year 1537 is marked in the book by a great reform. Rabelais had studied medicine in Paris and at Montpellier, to which this year he returned for the doctorate. Already in 1533 for an edition of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates he had consulted Greek manuscripts. The father of medicine had been known chiefly through Latin translations. Rabelais, probably for the first time in any European university, lectured from the Greek text. *'D. Franciscus Rabelæsus pro suo ordinario eligit librum Prognosticorum Hippocratis, quem graece interpretatus est.'* In 1557 the name of Avicenna disappears from the *Ordo lecturarum.*[1]

The mediaeval conception of disease was simple. Health was a state of harmony of the four humours, blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile; and the predominance of one or other of these made the individual of the sanguine, phlegmatic, bilious, or melancholy temperament. This

[1] A. Germain, *La Médecine arabe et la Médecine grecque à Montpellier,* Montpellier, 1879.

humoral pathology, based on Greek tradition, had two fundamental indications in treatment, the purification of the perverted humours by bleeding, their evacuation, when vicious or superabundant, by purging. In addition, upon all parts of the body the sun, moon, and planets exercised an important influence. A man was not only born under a lucky star, but the various sections of his anatomy were controlled by the phases of the moon, the aspects of the planets, and the position of the constellations, and it is of great interest to find that much of the earliest medical printing deals with the supposed astrological influence upon these two universally employed measures of bleeding and purging. It will help to an understanding of the popular position to quote from an English follower of one of the best expositions of judicial astrology, that of Claude Dariot.[1]

'Also for launching, cutting, and letting of blood, it is conuenient to haue regarde to the place of ☽, for in any wise touch not the part of the body signified by the signe wherein ☽ is founde during the time shee continueth therein . . . Th' other signes for the most part is suffitient good for sanguine persons to bleede in: that is to say, when the Moone is in them, and when they be asēding. Likewise ye must haue recourse to the age of the moon, who frō the change to the first quarter is good for young persōs, and such as abound in blood: from the first quarter to the full, good for men of middle age, or yong persōs, & such as be chollerick: frō the full to the last quarter, good for middle age, and such as abound in fleagm: frō the last quarter to the change, good for elderly men: & such as abound in melancholy.[1]

Popular broadsides, the precursors of the long line of Ephemerides, Almanacks, and Prognostications, were issued dealing with business, religion, and health and disease. Their origin may be traced in numerous fourteenth- and fifteenth-century manuscripts. Those relating to health dealt chiefly with the bleeding and purging or with the plague. Among them the bleeding-calendars, or 'Aderlasskalender', are the most important. Their prototypes exist in many manuscripts. The Digby MS. 88, leaf 29^{b} (Bodleian), gives the domination of the twelve signs and a rough figure of a bleeding man with the position of twenty-four veins marked. In Digby

[1] *A Treatise of Mathematicall Phisicke, . . . never before handled in this our Native language, written by G. C. gent. Practicioner in Phisicke,* appended to the English translation of Dariot's *Ad astrorum iudicia facilis introductio,* London, 1598.

MS. 22, leaf 60^{b} (Bodleian), there is a very good table of the signs and complications, and the dominations of the signs. Digby MS. 29, leaf 292^{b} has a still more elaborate 'table for knowing when bleeding is good, bad, or indifferent, and similarly of medicine to be taken for every day and time'. In Ashmole MS. 370, leaf 27^{b}, there are warnings under the different signs, as Cancer—'Beware of Kuttyng in the breste and ye Rebus, for hertying of the stomake and longes, and beware of the hartte'.

Forty-six of these bleeding- and purgation-calendars were printed before 1480; one hundred of them before 1501 have been collected, and many reproduced, by Haebler,[1] and they have been carefully studied by Sudhoff.[2] They illustrate two popular traditions of extraordinary tenacity, the belief that certain days were lucky or unlucky, and that 'skyey influences', to use Shakespeare's phrase, controlled the bodily functions and treatment. It is not here a question of the doctrine of critical days, which may be traced from Egyptian medicine through the Pythagorean number-mysticism, in the Hippocratic writings and through Galen[3] to Boerhaave, as a question of lucky or unlucky days on which to bleed or to take medicine. This, too, appears to be an Egyptian legacy, as all mediaeval calendars note Egyptian days as *dies aegri* or *dies mali*, two in each month, the first and seventh reckoning upward from the end.[4] They were unlucky according to the wisdom of the Egyptians. Others suppose that the plagues of Egypt were connected with these twenty-four bad days. They are not always given the same. Thus Brewer in his *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* gives them as the last Monday in April, the second Monday in August, and the third Monday in December. In connexion with these lucky or unlucky days Sir Thomas Browne's excellent commentary may be quoted.

'And indeed should we blindly obey the restraints both of physicians and astrologers, we should contract the liberty of our prescriptions, and confine the utility of physic unto a very few days. For, observing the

[1] *Hundert Kalender-Inkunabeln*, 1905.

[2] *Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin*, Bd. I, Deutsche medizinische Inkunabeln, Leipzig, 1908.

[3] Roscher, *Die Hebdomadenlehren der griechischen Philosophen und Ärzte*, Leipzig, 1906.

[4] They are noted in Dr. McGrath's *Liber Obituarius Aulae Reginae in Oxonia*, and a good account of them is given by Wordsworth, Oxford Historical Society, vol. xlv, 1903–4. See also 'Dies Ægyptiaca' and 'Hora Ægyptiaca' in *Notes and Queries* (11 S., xii, Sept. 18, 1915).

dog-days, and as is expressed, some days before, and likewise ten days before and after the equinoctial and solstitial points, by this observation alone are exempted an hundred days. Whereunto if we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions planetical, the houses of planets, and the site of the luminaries under the signs (wherein some would induce a restraint of purgation or phlebotomy), there would arise above an hundred more; so that of the whole year the use of physic would not be secure much above a quarter.'

Of popular character, with great vogue, the calendars consist of a single sheet, a broadside, many with astronomical figures or a zodiacal man showing the points of election for bleeding. They were often prepared by academic teachers, a few by the official city physicians. Typographically, as Haebler remarks, they are of no little importance as giving us a picture of the culture of the period. We see the young masters of the printer's art at work in their various cities; we can study their artistic tastes, and we can see the important part played by astrology in the credulous medicine of the day.

The first known bit of medical printing is the famous Mainz Kalendar for the year 1457, printed with the Gutenberg types of the Thirty-Six Line Bible. The unique copy of this Kalendar, consisting only of the upper half, was discovered in 1803 by Gotthelf Fischer in a register of accounts for the year 1457, in the archives of Mainz, and given by him to the Bibliothèque Nationale.[1]

It is much more a purgation- than a bleeding-calendar, as may be judged by the following transcript of the directions for June :—

'Opposicio tercia post Bonifacii hora prima post meridiem Incensio quarta post Albani hora vii ante meridiem. Minuciones quarta et v. ante Bonifacii vi et sabbato post Bonifacii, quinta et sexta ante Albani. Laxativa sumenda iii iiii v xiiii xv xxii xxiii ac xxiiii die huius mensis.'

The majority of the calendars were printed at Augsburg, a number at Nuremberg, Ulm, Strasburg, and Leipzig. They are among the rarest items in early printing, and are chiefly in the libraries of Germany. The British Museum possesses nine issued before 1481, the Bodleian has not

[1] Pellechet-Polain, *Catalogue général des incunables, &c.*, no. 3166. Reproduction in the *Veröffentlichungen* of the Gutenberg-Gesellschaft, vol. i (1902), pl. v.

a single copy. Many of the calendars have the head-lines *Dies electi minutionum.* Some of the later ones have an elaborate head-piece with pictures of venesection and cupping, and in No. 98[b] of Haebler there is a picture of a patient falling off a chair in a faint during the act of bleeding. At different phases of the moon it was appropriate to bleed for different conditions of life and for various diseases; in G. Zainer's Latin Calendar for 1471 (H., No. 4) is the line 'Luna vetus veteres, juvenes nova luna requirit'. How deep astrological precepts had sunk into the popular belief may be judged from Haebler, No. 38, in which the Zurich city physician, Eberhard Schleusinger, expresses his belief that the stars influence not only diet, bleeding, and bathing, but every daily event of life, and particularly the making of friendships. Different temperaments demanded bleeding at different seasons from different veins, according to the seasons. On St. Stephen's Day it was proper to bleed from the median vein, except in the young, who should be bled from the saphenous (H., No. 8). Special veins were elected in different months, and the signs of the zodiac were consulted. Some of the calendars give figures representing these signs with lines drawn indicating the appropriate veins. Phases of the moon were very important—in the first the young, in the second those from thirty-five to forty, in the third to sixty, and in the fourth old people. Here and there are warnings (H., No. 23, 1478) that the patients would do well to consult a physician as to the best times for bleeding, and in Haebler, No. 34, Hans Folz, the rhyming barber of Nuremberg, pokes fun at the whole business. From an extraordinary number of vessels blood could be taken. I have already spoken of the Digby MS. showing a bleeding man with twenty-four such positions, and this was a long-continued custom. I have a Barber-Surgeon's Manual by Cintio D'Amato (Venice, 1669) which gives a figure of a bleeding man with twenty-three places marked. In the *Cloister and the Hearth* Charles Reade makes the old leech say: 'But think not that it suffices to bleed; any paltry barber can open a vein (though not all can close it again). The art is to know what vein to empty for what disease. T'other day they brought me one tormented with earache. I let blood in the right thigh, and away flew his earache. By-the-by he has died since then. Another came with the toothache. I bled him behind the ear and relieved him in a jiffy. He is also since dead, as it happens. I bled our bailiff between the

thumb and forefinger for rheumatism. Presently he comes to me with a headache and drumming in the ears, and holds out his hand over the basin; but I smiled at his folly, and bled him in the left ankle sore against his will, and made his head as light as a nut'. Dr. Sangrado's opinion was universal: 'It is a mere vulgar error that the blood is of any use in the system, the faster you draw it off the better'.[1] It was not until well into the eighteenth century that less attention was paid to the site of bleeding, and it was not until the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century that a practice of immemorial antiquity was abandoned at the dictates of Paris and Vienna sceptics.[2]

Issued for public use, these calendars illustrate the attitude of the people at large to one of the oldest and most popular of medical practices. As Swift (Isaac Bickerstaff) says in his famous *Predictions for the year 1708*, 'a few mean illiterate traders between us and the stars import a yearly stock of nonsense, lies, folly, and impertinence, which they offer to the world as genuine from the planets, though they descend from no greater height than their own brains'. While a few of the calendars were prepared by city physicians, a majority of the authors were men of the type of Partridge, upon whom in the pamphlet just mentioned Swift played a cruel joke in predicting his death. The 'Aderlasskalender' no more presents the status of the educated man in the public and in the profession of the fifteenth century than do the quack advertisements of the daily papers and Old Moore's Almanack in the twentieth. Long before the introduction of printing both physician and priest had broken with the astrological tradition. Yet astrology died hard, and many able minds in the profession could never loosen its spell. In the writings of the regular physicians of the Greek and of the Arabian schools astrological references, especially to treatment, are scanty. Hippocrates, indeed (*Aphorisms*, p. 4, no. 5), says 'Sub Cane et ante Canem difficiles sunt purgationes', recognizing the secret influence of the dog-star on the bowels. Neither in Galen nor in

[1] *Gil Blas*, chap. ii.

[2] Dr. Ellis, at the Bodleian, has called my attention to a case reported in the *Oxford Journal* for Sept. 25, 1830. A man, aged thirty, with fits, had 2,326 oz. of blood taken from him from 1815 to May 1828. In June 1828 149 oz. were drawn in thirteen days, in addition to innumerable cuppings and leechings, 'notwithstanding which the fits remained'.

Avicenna, whose writings controlled medical thought during the middle ages, is there evidence of any belief in the subject. In the famous *Regimen* issued from the school of Salernum in the twelfth century, there are no astrological references under bleeding or purging. There are special months, indeed, for bleeding, such as September, April, and May, and some days were taboo. 'Of May the first, of other two the last of each are worst.' 'Twice as much is to be taken in the Spring as in the Autumn, and in the Spring and Summer bleed from the right, in Fall and Winter from the left arm.' In a very full critical review on the subject of bleeding, from the pen of that versatile writer Symphorien Champier of Lyons—*De Phlebotomia Apologetica Disceptatio*, ca. 1530—in which the opinions of the Greeks, Romans, Arabians, moderns, and contemporaries are quoted, there is not a single astrological reference. Ferrari, in his *Practica*, already spoken of, has no reference to astrological practices, though at the time he had a colleague in the Faculty of Pavia who lectured on the subject. I have, however, an elaborate manuscript consultation of Ferrari in the case of Ser John of Calabria, in which occurs the warning: 'bearing in mind that the said medicines shall not be taken unless upon a day of good omen and not on one suspected by reason of its bad aspect or bad conjunction of the planets'. The most devoted astrologer of the seventeenth century, Robert Fludd, got away completely from the standpoint of the bleeding calendars, while specializing to an extreme degree in the control by the heavenly bodies of the different parts of the body. The section *De Divinatione iatromathematica* in the *Katholicon* (1631), perhaps the most elaborate medico-astrological treatise extant, has no reference to *dies minuti*. Nor can I find that Cardan, though a great 'fatalium siderum assertor', has any belief in the starry influence on such trivial events as bleeding and purging. The dialogue entitled *Erasistratus sive de sanguinis missione*, by the Roman physician Lucas Antonius Portius, 1682, in a very rational discussion of this mode of treatment, dismisses with scorn any astrological influence. Willis Clark,[1] discussing the question of venesection in the monasteries, gives an interesting quotation from James's *Medical Dictionary*, 1745. 'When about the end of February and Beginning of March the serene and tepid state of

[1] *Observances in use at the Augustinian Priory of S. Giles & S. Andrew at Barnweli, Cambridgeshire*, Cambridge, 1897.

the atmosphere produces an expansion and Turgescence of the Blood . . . we are to let blood from Plethoric patients under all Phases of the Moon and every conjunction of the stars'—a sentence which reads like a protest against existing popular beliefs. Yet from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries there have never been wanting borderland practitioners, who, like 'Nicholas Culpepper, Gent., Student in Physick and Astrologie', believed with Hudibras that all the fine commodities of life were imported from the skies.

Still more striking is the freedom from astrological references in the elaborate monastic rules for bleeding, which long experience had shown to be the most powerful subduer of the flesh. In the monastery of St. Gall there was a special bleeding-house, a sketch of which is given in Ferdinand Keller's *Bauriss des Klosters St. Gallen vom Jahre 820*, &c. (Zurich, 1844), showing the phlebotomy (ple(b)otomatis hic) and the 'coquina eorundem (*sc.* infirmorum) & sanguinem minuentium'. There was also a special 'bludhous' or flebotomaria at Durham and at Southray (Fowler).[1]

The monks were bled in batches of two to six, in many places (Croyland) five times a year. 'Quinquies in anno fient generales minutiones. Prima est in Septembri: secunda est ante Adventum; tertia est ante Quadragesimam; quarta post Pascha; quinta post Pentecosten—tribus diebus minutio durabit.'[2] No wonder after three days' depletion 'they who were let blood, were formally refreshed in the refectory three times a day with a regular diet', and there was sometimes, as at St. Gall, a special kitchen for them.[3] The Customary of the Benedictine Monasteries of St. Augustine, Canterbury, and of St. Peter, Westminster,[4] contains the most elaborate details relating to bleeding, extending over more than twenty pages. The *minutor* or barber surgeon usually did it in the common house before a great fire, and special consolation in food and drink was

[1] Canon Fowler tells us that an inscription has been found at Bardney Abbey to Walter de Langton, Prior of Southray, 'qui construxit de novo placiam minutorum apd Southray', where traces of it are still to be seen.

[2] Nicol, *History of Leicestershire*, vol. i, pt. 1, p. 279.

[3] Gasquet, *English Monastic Life* (1904), p. 88.

[4] Henry Bradshaw Society, vols. xxiii and xxvii, 1902 and 1904.

given to the *sanguinati* or *minuti fratres*. In winter the bleeding was after High Mass, in summer after vespers. There were strict regulations as to talking, and special psalms were appointed. During the minutions the brothers were exempt from choir duty. The Cistercian rules given by Canon Fowler[1] are very much the same. In none of the monastic regulations I have consulted are there astrological directions. Lent and the great festivals were avoided, particularly All Souls' Day. At the Augustinian Priory of St. Giles and St. Andrew at Barnwell 'each brother will require to be bled seven times a year—not more than four at a time'. In the 'Farmery' all rules were suspended, and general and harmless conversations were allowed. At the Benedictine House at Ely a weekly minution was held in the Farmery. Each brother was bled at intervals of six weeks, a regular order being kept. In the year 1335–6 the Prior was bled nine times. At Bury St. Edmunds there was a minutorium. The customs varied in different orders. The Cluniacs were bled at irregular intervals, the Cistercians four times a year (and there was no period of peaceful retirement in the Farmery), the Carthusians five times a year, the Dominicans four times (Willis Clark).

The popular broadsides discussed above were the precursors of the long line of almanacks which pandered to the popular taste in medical knowledge. As we have seen, a considerable proportion of the fifteenth-century bleeding calendars were issued by physicians; and very soon after the invention of printing it became the custom to issue ephemerides, of which the most famous was that of the great astronomer Regiomontanus (1436–76), who, though not a physician, inserted a few medico-astrological details. The *Iudicium* of Hieronymus Manfredus, the well-known Bologna professor (died 1492), had great vogue. I have a *Iudicium Coniunctionis duorum Superiorum* for 1484 by Magister Paulus de Polonia, four leaves, with seven chapters, the last two of which deal with the disorders of man and animals; but they are feeble productions in comparison with the robust celestial diet of the 'Aderlasskalender'. In another for 1541, also from the rich Massimo collection dispersed in 1909, there are but a few lines on

[1] Cistercian Statutes, 1256–7. Reprinted from Yorkshire Archæological Association's *Journal*, London, 1890, 1891.

health. Cardano's *De Supplemento Almanach*, 1543, a much more ambitious astronomical venture, is without medical allusion.

The Pantagrueline *Prognostication pour l'an perpetuel*, 'composed for the profit and instruction of the wrong-headed and grumblers by nature', makes us lament that only fragments remain of the almanacks of Francis Rabelais, Doctor in Medicine and Professor in Astrology. Not a little common sense must have been injected into the profession by the man who had 'turned over all the Archives of the Heavens, calculated the quadratures of the Moon, hooked out all that has ever been thought by all the Astrophils, Hypernephelists, Anemophylakes, Uranopets, and Ombrophori, and conferred on every point with Empedocles'. The tone of the few sentences that remain of the almanack of 1533 shows the humble spirit of the astronomer, not the arrogant cocksureness of the judicial astrologer who speaks as though the times and seasons were in his power.

We smile at the credulity of our forefathers, forgetting that the cult of astrology still flourishes. In its 218th year (1915), printed and published by the Stationers' Company with the imprint of the firm of Cassell and Co., *Old Moore's Almanac* echoes with the voices of the stars, and you may find in its pages the lucky or unlucky days on which to be born, and follow the future in the phases of the moon with the same certainty of deception as when Isaiah (xlvii. 13) scoffed at the 'astrologers, the star gazers, and the monthly prognosticators'.

With the 'Aderlasskalender' may be noticed another class of medical broadsides, the 'Pestblätter'. The numerous outbreaks of the plague in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries called forth a rich literature, some of which reached the press, the earliest in the form of woodcuts, and later in printed broadsheets. 'Pestblätter' of the fifteenth century to the number of forty-one have been collected by Paul Heitz.[1] Printed before the close of 1480 were Nos. 1180 and 1181 in the *Einblattdrucke des XV. Jahrhunderts* (Halle, 1914), two *Pestregeln in Versen*, produced at Augsburg by G. Zainer about 1472. One is in the Munich Library, the other in the Leipzig University Library. Sudhoff has described and figured the latter.[2] The text is alike in both, but the woodcut

[1] *Pestblätter des XV. Jahrhunderts, herausgegeben von Paul Heitz*, Strasburg, 1901.

[2] *Archiv für Geschichte der Medizin*, Bd. ii, pl. v.

at the top of the sheet differs, the Leipzig one being double, and general directions are given as to the best mode of life and diet. The medical advice is taken from the Arabian Rhazes and from Tornamira, a Montpellier physician of the early part of the fifteenth century. These 'Pestblätter' are also described by Sudhoff in his study on German Incunabula, already quoted.

[The Aderlasskalender and Pestblätter have been excluded from our bibliographical list as already adequately described by Professor Haebler and by Paul Heitz. Confining ourselves henceforth to books printed before the close of] 1480, we have been able to collect information of 182[1] editions of medical works, representing 67 authors, who may be grouped as follows: classical 6, Arabian 8, mediaeval 23, fifteenth-century 30. The distribution in countries shows that the intellectual centre was on the other side of the Alps: Italy 127, Germany 43, Switzerland and France each 4, the Low Countries 3, and 1, doubtful, in Spain.

Of the medical works proper let us first take those of classical authors and in the order in which they were brought out. They make a small display in the whole list, both in numbers and in the frequency with which their works were printed. Pliny heads the group with the great *Historia Naturalis*, the first printed treatise which includes medicine. Books 20 to 32, forming a very large section of the whole work, deal with the medicinal virtues of plants and of animals, diet, hygiene, the origin of physic, and incidentally with many diseases. A great compendium of ancient knowledge, it was the common tap from which many medical writers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries drew information, overlooking his bitter criticism of the profession, in which he outshines Molière or Bernard Shaw. The *Historia* was first issued by de Spira in Venice in 1469, and was printed again in the next year by Sweynheim and Pannartz; in all there were seven editions to 1480. It is a remarkable fact that of Hippocrates and Galen there are only the expositions of Jacobus Forliviensis on the *Aphorisms* of the former (printed in 1473 with types nearly identical with those used by Jenson at Venice, and twice reprinted at Pavia), and the *Tegni Galeni* (Padua, 1475). These few volumes represent the two great names of Greek medicine, which had to await another generation for its true appreciation.

[1] In the Bibliographical List the number has been increased to 217.

Aristotle fared better. In 1473 at Merseburg appeared a *Lapidarius* reputed to be by Aristotle, with a *Physiognomica*, which is only interesting now as the first printed book on the subject. In 1476 from the press of Johann of Cöln and Johann Manthen in Venice appeared the superb volume *De animalibus*, than which no great work ever made its first appearance from the press in more appropriate dress. Where is the printer to-day who will produce a page of such beauty? At Padua in 1480 from the press of Johann Herbort appeared *De generatione*, but the Master had to wait until near the end of the century for the advent of a great printer who could cope with his complete works.

A classical author of the first rank was the Graeco-Roman army surgeon Dioscorides, whose work on Materia Medica—the supreme authority during the Middle Ages—was printed in 1478 at Colle, in the province of Siena, by Jan van Medemblik. I wish I knew the story of this volume—who was its begetter, and why did it so paralyse this Johannes Allemanus that he never printed another book? The *editio princeps* in Greek was not issued until 1499. Of Dioscorides, it may be mentioned, there exists the most superb of all medical manuscripts, the famous Vienna Codex,[1] dating from the early part of the sixth century. In the revival of botanic studies in the sixteenth century his work became of the greatest importance, and it is interesting to know that the herbalists of Asia Minor still recognize the authority of their countryman.

In the group of young men at the membership examination of the Royal College of Physicians this week one name alone of the medical authorities we shall consider would awaken a gleam of appreciation. Of the sixty-seven, only one is alive to them. Of course, Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Galen are still worked at by scholars, but of all these old writers Celsus alone is met with at the examination table, and he deserves to live, not only for the sake of his Latin, but also for his strong common sense and for the rich fund of information which he gives about Alexandrian medicine. And yet he was not a physician, so it is said, but an encyclopaedist; at any rate, he knew medicine and writes as if he had practised it. The manuscript was only discovered in the fifteenth century, and appeared from the press of Nicolaus Laurentii in Florence in 1478—not so fine a volume as the

[1] Reproduced in facsimile in 1905 at Leyden by Scato de Vries.

Aristotle, but nevertheless a gem of the first water. Though practically unknown in the Middle Ages, Celsus took his place at once among the great writers, and of the books under consideration the *De Medicina* is *facile princeps.*[1]

The total output of classical medical works for the period was very small—only thirteen editions—and, if we leave out Pliny and Aristotle and consider that the two books dealing with Galen and Hippocrates were really only commentaries, there remain but the Dioscorides and Celsus to represent the works of purely classical writers.

At the time of the introduction of printing, the mind of the medical profession was Arabic, based, as I have said, upon Greek medicine, but transmuted, often beyond recognition, by a long progress through translators and transcribers. But Arabic medicine had features of its own and writers of great distinction. Of the three streams by which Greek science reached Western Europe—the continued tradition of Southern Italy, the Eastern Empire, and the Arabians—the last in the middle of the fifteenth century was by far the strongest. Eight Arabian authors are represented on our list with twenty-six editions. These by no means represent the full influence of the Arabians, as a considerable part of the writings of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century physicians consisted of commentaries on Saracen authors. The first Arabian book to appear was the *De Medicinis Universalibus* of Mesue, published in 1471, copies of which are in the libraries of the Royal College of Surgeons and of Mr. Wellcome. It appeared from

[1] It is not a very rare volume. I paid £9 for a copy beautifully bound by Bedford. Some years ago I bid at Sotheby's on a copy to give to Weir Mitchell for the College of Physicians Library, Philadelphia. The sale took place the day before I landed at Liverpool. Calling at Sotheby's, I found that I had got the volume for £16. The next day at the Royal College of Physicians Dr. Payne, the Harveian Librarian, showing me some books he had bought at the same sale, mentioned that he had lost the copy of the original edition of Celsus on which he had bid for the College. I said nothing, but the same evening sent him the book. The College of Physicians, Philadelphia, had to wait until 1912, when I helped them to get the Huth copy, for which they had to pay £84. At the Huth sale it had brought £36! It is a specially fine example, beautifully bound with an emblazoned coat of arms, and on folio 10[a] a large capital in gold and colours. The president of the College, Dr. J. C. Wilson, told the story of Celsus and his book in charming style at the Medical Library Association, May 1913. Nearly all copies are badly cut, but I picked up a large one in Italy, unbound, for a couple of pounds.

the Venice press of Clement of Padua. It deals with the use of laxative medicines, the emetics being included with the purgatives, and the latter part is an *Antidotarium*, or directions for the preparation of drugs. Mesue had a great reputation throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and his writings were reprinted almost as frequently as those of Avicenna. In 1473 an edition appeared at Milan of the *De Consolatione Medicinarum*, largely a work on purgatives; others were issued (separately or as part of his 'Opera') at Naples in 1475 and at Modena (in Italian) in the same year, in 1478 at Naples, Pavia, and Lyons, in 1479 at Venice and at Milan. For years Mesue was the authority on the composition of drugs, so much so that he was called 'Pharmacopoeorum Evangelista'.

The Arabian who ruled the professions of Western Europe for five centuries was Ibn Sina, Avicenna, the prince, philosopher, poet, statesman, and physician. A Persian of the end of the tenth century who practised in the courts of various Persian sovereigns, he died about 1030 at Hamadan, of which he had been appointed vizier. It is not easy to understand upon what was based the extraordinary estimate of the value of his writings; probably it was, as Neuburger says, 'the points of form, of sparkling lucid diction, the exemplary, comprehensive, profound, yet always clear arrangement of the logical sequence'. In his Canon, in five books, Graeco-Arabic medicine is presented in concrete form. His medicine was largely that of Galen; he knew the writings of Aristotle and Plato. Granting the pathological premises, which were exceedingly simple, and those of the humoral pathology, his practice followed as a logical conclusion. The *Canon* was first printed at Padua in 1472 by Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, in 1473 at Milan by P. de Lavagna, in 1476 at Padua by J. Herbort, in 1478 at Strasburg by the R-printer, and about 1480 once more at Padua by J. Herbort. The *Canticum* was not printed until 1483. Important commentaries on the different fens or sections of the *Canon* were published by Forlivio, *sine loco*, 1475, and at Venice, 1479, by Gentilis, at Padua, 1476, and in 1477 in two volumes, one from the press of Baldassare Azzoguidi, Bologna, the other by P. Maufer of Padua. As the frequency of the reprints testifies, these were popular volumes.

In 1471 appeared from the press of Jenson at Venice the *Liber Servitoris* which is doubtfully attributed to Albucasis, a native of Cordova in the

eleventh century. It deals with the preparation of medicines, and was frequently reprinted with the works of Mesue the Younger.[1] He is the most famous writer in Arabian Surgery, but his works did not appear in translation until 1519, though part appeared in the Venice edition of Guy de Chauliac's Surgery, Venice 1497. The Bodleian possesses two MSS. of the surgical works,[2] one of which is of the thirteenth century, and in both occur the earliest representations of Arabic surgical instruments. In 1778 Channing issued a beautiful edition in Arabic from the Clarendon Press based on these manuscripts.

Next to Avicenna the greatest name in Arabian medicine is Rhazes, who lived in the tenth century and whose description of small-pox is still quoted in our text-books. He is represented among the early works by the *Liber ad Almansorem* with a commentary by Arculanus, 1480.[3] This was a very popular general work, on which, as we have heard, there were two special lecturers at Pavia in the middle of the fifteenth century. Rhazes's great work, the *Continens*, a vast compilation in thirty books, was not issued until 1486, at Brescia, and is one of the most ponderous among weighty incunabula. The Merton College copy weighs $21\frac{1}{2}$ lb. !

Averroes, the greatest name among the Western Arabs, is better known as a philosopher than as a physician, the Commentator *par excellence*, the introducer of Aristotle to Christian scholastics. He founded a system of medicine upon the philosophy of his great master, but the *Colliget*, as it is called, did not appear from the press until 1482. In our list he is represented only by a commentary on the *De Generatione* of Aristotle, issued in 1474 by Laurentius Canozius, the second printer of Padua.

Moses Maimonides, the distinguished physician, philosopher, and Talmudist, at the end of the twelfth century wrote a *Regimen Sanitatis* for the Sultan El-Malik el-Abdhal, which appeared in 1478 from the Ripoli press of Florence, written, as Haeser says, in the Hippocratic spirit. It was a popular book and frequently reprinted.

[1] See Choulant, *Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die ältere Medizin*, 2nd ed., p. 373.

[2] See Freind, *History of Physick*, Lond. 1727, 2nd ed., p. 127.

[3] In 1915, after this paper was written, Sir William Osler procured from Italy a hitherto unknown 1476 edition with the commentary of Syllanus de Nigris (no. 110 in the List).

And lastly Serapion Junior, an Arab physician of the second half of the eleventh century, wrote a compilation on drugs from Greek and Arabic sources. This *Liber aggregatus* was first issued at Milan in 1473 by Zarotus and again in 1479 at Venice by Renaldus de Nouimagio, who printed a few months later the same author's *Breviarium Medicinae.*

I have already mentioned how completely under the dominion of the Arabians were the schools in the middle of the fifteenth century. The revolt did not begin until the revival of Greek learning and the study of Hippocrates and Galen in the originals by the medical humanists. Then began a long battle between the Galenists and the Arabians, the former led by the Paris School, the latter from their stronghold at Montpellier. The Canon of Avicenna held its own until well into the seventeenth century. The famous Rolfinck, whose name is used in Germany as we use the word Burke, lectured on Mesue, Avicenna, and Rhazes until the middle of the seventeenth century, and Plempius as late as 1658 published commentaries on Avicenna. Though the Arabians made no contributions to anatomy or physiology, their work in chemistry and pharmacology had a lasting influence, and, as I have once before remarked, the heavy hand of the Arabians is still seen in our pharmacopoeias. They introduce a large number of new drugs,

'Senna, camphor, sandalwood, rhubarb, musk, myrrh, cassia, tamarind, nutmeg, cloves, cubebs, aconite, ambergris, and mercury; besides being the originators of syrups, juleps, alcohol, aldehydes (all Arabic terms), and the inventors of flavouring extracts made of rosewater, orange and lemon peel, tragacanth, and other attractive ingredients. The effect of Arabian chemistry and pharmacy upon European medicine lasted long after the Mohammedan power itself had waned and, with the simples of Dioscorides and Pliny, their additions to the materia medica made up the better part of the European pharmacopoeias for centuries.' (Garrison.)

The other books of our list may be divided into two groups, the writers from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, inclusive, and those of the fifteenth century practically contemporary with the invention of printing. Considering how important a part was played by the School of Salernum, it is surprising that a large number of its works did not find their way into the early presses. In the Norman kingdom of Southern Italy and Sicily, the meeting ground of Saracens, Greeks, and Lombards,

Greek, Arabic, and Latin were in constant use among the people of the capital, and Sicilian scholars of the twelfth century are known to have translated directly from the Greek—for example, the Almagest of Ptolemy, as early as 1160. Thirty miles south-east of Naples, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries Salernum was the centre of medical studies and the popular resort of the sick and wounded. As the scholar says in Longfellow's *Golden Legend*:

> Then at every season of the year
> There are crowds of guests and travellers here;
> Pilgrims and mendicant friars, and traders
> From the Levant, with figs and wine,
> And bands of wounded and sick Crusaders,
> Coming back from Palestine.

The literature of the School had a far-reaching influence. One of the most popular of books was the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus, who flourished about 1100, published by Jenson of Venice in 1471. It must have been a very useful book, as it gives in alphabetical order formulae and preparations, with indications for their medical use. It was reprinted at Rome by Schurener in 1476, in Naples in 1478 and in Milan and (with Mesue) in Venice in 1479.

One work above all others spread the fame of Salernum throughout Europe, the *Regimen Sanitatis* or *Flos Medicinae*, as it is sometimes called, a poem on popular medicine. It is dedicated to Robert of Normandy, and the lines begin: 'Anglorum regi scripsit schola tota Salerni'. . . . It is a handbook of diet and household medicine, and many of its shrewd and taking sayings have passed into popular use, such as,

> Joy, temperance, and repose
> Slam the door in the doctor's nose.

It was first printed at Augsburg by J. Baemler in 1475, and reprinted by him in 1476 and 1477; then in 1480 at Nuremberg by Creussner, and in 1480 also the editions with Arnold de Villanova's commentary were printed at Cologne and Louvain. The *Regimen* has been translated into nearly every language in Europe, and there are nearly 250 known editions. The literature is given in Croke's work upon the poem (Oxford, 1830) and the study of its history and of its introduction into the British Isles in the

Finlayson Memorial Lecture (Glasgow, 1908) by Dr. (now Sir) Norman Moore.

The first work on surgery printed was by Saliceto of Bologna, also known as Placentinus, who really restored the use of the knife in surgery, and whose work is full of interesting case-histories. Printed in Italian at Venice in 1474 by Filippo di Pietro, so far as I can gather it is the first medical treatise printed in that language. The Latin text was issued in Piacenza in 1476. Both of these are exceedingly rare books; of the former we have a copy in the Bodleian and of the latter I have a photograph from the Naples Library. Early in the 'seventies his *De Salute Corporis* was printed twice in Holland by the printer of the Speculum.

The only other work on surgery printed before 1480 was by the famous Guy de Chauliac, the founder of modern surgery in Western Europe. He was by far the best educated surgeon of the fourteenth century, and his work is full of common sense. He remarks, 'If you have operated conscientiously on the rich for a proper fee and on the poor for charity, you need not play the monk nor make pilgrimages for your soul'. The *Chirurgia Magna* was first published at Lyons in 1478 in French by Buyer, and reprinted in Venice in 1480 in Italian by Nicolo Girardengho. Guy de Chauliac lived at Avignon for many years, as physician to three popes, and here he composed his Surgery in 1363.

Commentators, Conciliators, and Aggregators loom large in mediaeval medicine, and in numbers and bulk have a leading rôle among early incunabula. Possessed of a knowledge of names rather than of things, the student of the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries had an urgent need—an interpreter. Words began to pour in upon him, Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Greek, and he sought their meaning in works of this class.

Towards the close of our period from the press of the R-printer at Strasburg appeared a fine folio known as the *Aggregator*, than which no book ever received a more appropriate title. There still appear in the medical profession dictionaries of treatment which are called for by doctors who do the penny-in-the-slot business and have so many remedies for each disease and each symptom. As it is the first so also is the *Aggregator* the best of the kind, with fine type on fine paper and a larger number of remedies for each symptom than has since appeared in any work. The author

was one Giacomo Dondi, Magister Jacobus Paduanus he calls himself, who was born in 1298 and died in 1359. A mathematician of note, he was also the first great horologist after Richard of Wallingford, whom he surpassed in the construction of the great clock of Padua, 'car elle marquait, outre les heures, le cours du soleil, celui de la lune et des autres planètes, ainsi que les jours, les mois et les fêtes de l'année'.[1] The work suggests great industry and he says he has searched the writings of Serapion, Dioscorides, Galen, Pliny, Rhazes, Isaac, Hali Abbas, Macer, Avicenna, Mesue, Albucasis, Sextus, and others. It is a book from which one can get long lists of the mediaeval medicines.

A striking figure in the literature of the period is Peter of Abano, a little town near Padua, who shares with Arnold of Villanova the medical honours of the thirteenth century. A peripatetic professor, teaching in Paris, Padua, and Bologna, he was known as 'Vir magnae sed audacis et temerariae doctrinae'. He has the honour to be one of the wise men for whom Naudé, by way of apology, wrote the *History of Magic*. He was several times accused of heresy, and it is said that he escaped condemnation only by his death. His books were prohibited, and a bundle of straw representing him was burned at Padua. He was known as the 'conciliator' and expounded the philosophical systems of Aristotle, Avicenna, and Averroes. In 1472 appeared from the Mantuan press of De Hermanstadt and Burster a big folio entitled *Conciliator differentiarum qui inter philosophos et medicos versantur*, a beautifully printed tome, perhaps the finest of all early strictly medical books. It was reprinted in Venice in 1476 by Gabriele di Pietro. The most frequently printed of his books in the period is the *De Venenis*, which first appeared from the press of Johannes Philippus de Lignamine of Rome, in 1473, one of the two medical books which he printed. There is a copy in the Edinburgh University Library. It appeared the same year from the press of Achates, the first printer at Padua; in the same year also at Mantua by Hermanstadt and Burster; in 1475 again in Rome by De Lignamine, and in Milan by Valdarfer. It was also reprinted in 1476 with the *Conciliator* at Venice. Another of his works, *Physiognomia*, was printed by Maufer at Padua in 1474.

In Mantua in 1475 from the press of Paulus de Butzbach appeared

[1] Dezeimeris, *Dict. hist. de la médecine*, 1834, tom. ii, pt. 1, p. 117.

Abano's *Expositio Problematum Aristotelis*, edited by Stephanus Illarius (artium et medicinae doctor Mantuanus). There is a note in the preface which is interesting as indicating how much students had to pay, as the manuscript cost him twenty-two gold pieces, equivalent to about £19 10*s*. 'He had now therefore helped to bring it out at a price (unhappily not stated) which a poor man could afford to pay.' I was a little doubtful at first whether this book should come in the medical list, but it is full of medical problems, some of which are discussed in a way which reminds one of Browne's *Vulgar Errors*. Magister Paulus and his colleague Johann Burster were great printers, and their art reflects glory on the little town of Mantua to this day.

Of the same type was the famous Arnold of Villanova, nearly a contemporary, who, in Naudé's words, 'was the learnedst physician of his time, equally acquainted with the Latine, Greek, and Arabian tongues, and one whose writings sufficiently witnesse his abilities in the Mathematicks, Medicine, and Philosophy, the practice whereof gain'd him favour and employment about Pope Clement, and Frederick King of Sicily'[1]. In addition to his *Regimen Sanitatis*, which appeared about 1474 and was three times reprinted within our period, eight editions of three small works have to be recorded. In 1473 his *De Venenis* was printed at Padua in company with the treatise of Petrus de Abano on the same subject, and that of Valascus de Tarenta on the plague, and there is a Mantua reprint bearing the same date, also two undated editions and a Milan one of 1475. His *De Aqua Vitae* was printed at Venice about 1477 and a German version of the *De Vinis*, by Wilhelm Renwart von Hirnkofen, is assigned to the press of Conrad Fyner at Esslingen about 1478, a dated edition being produced in 1479 by Bämler at Augsburg.

A great name in this group is Matthaeus Silvaticus, of the early part of the fourteenth century, surnamed Pandectarius, whose *Liber Pandectarum Medicinae* appeared at Naples on April 1, 1474, edited by Angelus Cato. This was a compend or dictionary designed to interpret the writings of the Arabs and Greeks, but Freind remarks that another dictionary would be needed to make it intelligible. Other editions were issued in 1474 by Burster at Modena, in 1478 by Martin Huss and J. Siber at Lyons, and in

[1] G. Naudé, *History of Magick*, London, 1657, p. 177.

1480 by John of Cologne and J. Manthen at Venice, besides undated ones at Venice and Vicenza.

Of Guainerius, a Pavia professor of the early part of the fifteenth century, seven small monographs on special diseases found their way into print, a larger number than by any other writer of the period. Editions of several were issued by Conrad of Paderborn at Padua, the *Antidotarium* being dated 1473 and the *De mulierum aegritudinibus* and *De pleuresi* 1474, while the *De febribus* and *De fluxibus* were undated, but are assigned to 1474. The *De aegritudinibus capitis*, with the *De passionibus stomachi* and *De iuncturis siue de arthritica passione*, appeared *sine nota* about the same time, and probably also at Padua. An edition of the *De febribus* was also printed by Berthold Rihing at Naples in 1474.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the evangelical conjunction, as Cotton Mather calls it, of medicine and theology was very strong, and there were a number of early books dealing wholly or in part with medical subjects by distinguished clerics. Nothing of Roger Bacon was printed early, but many works of a contemporary, Albertus Magnus, relating to medical subjects were printed before 1480. The great Dominican's long life was an uninterrupted triumph of fruitful accomplishment. Though, like many other learned men of his generation, he was accused of magic, he accomplished a colossal task, and left a memory equalled only by one or two of his generation and surpassed only by his great pupil, Thomas Aquinas. In fulfilling the ambition of his life to interpret Aristotle to his generation, Albertus imbibed no small share of the spirit of the Stagyrite. He recognized the importance of the study of nature, even testing it by way of experiment, and in the long years that had elapsed since Theophrastus he alone, save Dioscorides, had made a thorough study of botany. His paraphrases on the natural history works of Aristotle were very popular, and the *Liber Aggregationis*, printed at Ferrara, probably in 1477, contains a group of his medical writings. In 1478 appeared in Rome a fine edition of the *De Animalibus*. The popular *De Secretis* was printed in Venice, 1478, by Adam of Rottweil, the *Liber Aggregationis* was reprinted at Bologna, in 1478, by Schreiber, and the *De Animalibus* again at Mantua, in 1479, by Paul of Butzbach. Some of his medical writings had an extraordinary vogue, particularly the *De Secretis*

Mulierum, about the authorship of which and of several other of his medical books there is some doubt. Let me commend to any one wishing a Rabelaisian discussion on the medical writings of Albertus Magnus the section in Atkinson's two-letter *Medical Bibliography*, A and B.

The English Bartholomaeus, or Bartholomew de Glanville, wrote the *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, printed at Cologne somewhere about 1472, which was a very popular book, and on several occasions has appeared from the press in magnificent form. Books 5, 6, and 7 are anatomical and medical. It was reprinted at Basle, about 1480, by Ruppel.

Another great ecclesiastic was the famous Isidore of Seville, whose *Etymologiae*, printed at Augsburg by Zainer in 1472, is a sort of Konversations-Lexikon covering all kinds of knowledge secular and theological, and includes a book on medicine. It was reprinted about 1478, by Conrad Winters, at Cologne. One of the most popular treatises on medicine in the Middle Ages was by the famous Petrus Hispanus, afterwards Pope John XXI, but the Antwerp edition dated 1476 is not considered here, as the date is incorrect. Another mediaeval student, rated high as a magician, was Michael Scot. Dante thus speaks of him at the end of the twentieth canto of his *Hell*:

> See you that trifling fellow there?
> 'Twas Michael the Scott, who knew his part
> In all the roguing cheats of Magick Art.[1]

He was one of the greatest thirteenth-century scholars, and is represented on our list by *Physiognomia*, printed at Venice, 1477, by Jacobus of Fivizzano. It at once became a popular book and was frequently reprinted before the end of the century, though not before 1480. There is a good deal more in it than physiognomy, and in the section on generation he has some very plain remarks on the choice of a wife, probably appropriate and intentional, as it is said to have been written as a gift to Frederick II on the occasion of his marriage. The physiognomy is interesting, and has some observations on the temperaments and on the significance of dreams in persons of different complexions with which Freud and the modern advocates of incubation sleep would sympathize.

[1] Naudé, *op. cit.*, p. 233.

The Canon of Avicenna was, as we have seen, a compend full of medical knowledge. In the fifteenth century there were teachers who put together their own experience in Practicas, Consilia, and Sermones, which became very popular and later assumed huge proportions, as in the famous *Sermones Medicinales* of Falcutius, published in 1484. One of the earliest books of this kind printed was the *Practica* of Ferrari, to whose life I have already referred. It was printed at Pavia in 1472, not, as is usually stated, 1471. The book is in part a commentary on the *Liber ad Almansorem* of Rhazes. There are, for the period, good anatomical descriptions. There is no reference to astrology, which is somewhat remarkable. In a manuscript consultation of his in my possession on the case of his friend Simonetta, secretary to the Duke Francis Sforza, there are some scores of prescriptions and most minute directions as to diet, and in one case he urges that attention should be paid to the age of the moon and the position of the planets.

The *Consilia* of B. Montagnana, 'toto orbe famosissimus,' as he is sometimes called, the first of a line of professors of the name who lectured at Padua during nearly two centuries, was printed in that city by Laurentius Canozius in or before 1477. The British Museum has a beautifully illuminated copy. The work was frequently reprinted.

Savonarola, another famous Padua professor and uncle of the great Dominican, whose education he supervised, wrote a very popular *Practica de Aegritudinibus a capite usque ad pedes,* which appeared first in 1479 at Colle, from the press of Bonus Gallus.

Hieronymus de Manfredis, professor of medicine and astrology at Bologna, wrote a book *De Homine,* which was printed in Italian, at Naples, by Francesco del Tuppo, the authorship being ascribed to Albertus Magnus. He also wrote a short treatise on the plague, which appeared in Italian, *Trattato della Pestilenza,* probably in 1479, at Bologna (Johann Schreiber). Somewhat earlier in the century the Portuguese physician Valasco de Tarenta had great vogue and was professor at Montpellier. He comes within our period only in virtue of his Tractatus mentioned before. His great *Philonium* (which has been called *Declarationes*) was immensely popular in the sixteenth century. The first edition appeared in 1489 (Lyons).

The last writer we need mention in this connexion is Benedict of

Nursia, one of the physicians to the Pope. His *De Conservatione Sanitatis* was printed at Rome, by Lignamine, in 1475, and was reprinted at Bologna two years later.

To turn now to certain books in special departments of medicine. The subject of anatomy was not taught either by lectures or by dissection in the universities at the middle of the fifteenth century. An occasional 'anatomy' was held, but the neglect of the subject is well illustrated by the absence of anatomical books. There is only one in the list, that of Mundinus, printed by Antonius Carcanus, at Pavia, in 1478. Mundinus was a professor at Bologna from 1306 to 1326, and was the first to teach anatomy from the subject, usually the corpse of a condemned criminal; but there is a record of a procedure in 1319 against four medical students for body-snatching. His *Anatomia*, written in 1316, was for two hundred years the popular text-book. Arabic influence is marked in the style and terminology, and it is a poor work in comparison with the anatomical treatises of Galen, as may be seen by a comparison of the description of a skeleton in the two writers.

Gentilis, a physician of the fourteenth century, wrote a book on baths. This was first printed in 1473 at Santorso, together with the work of Tura de Castello on the same subject. Of this excessively rare book a copy is in the Munich Library. Nothing is known of Tura de Castello.

Considering the widespread prevalence of the plague and the extensive later literature, it is remarkable how little was printed on the subject before 1480—so far as we can find, only twelve items. Rolandus Capellutus Chrysopolitanus was a practitioner in Parma during the outbreak of the plague in 1468. He seems to have stuck to his post bravely during a terrible outbreak, and his six-leaf pamphlet *De Curatione Pestiferorum Apostematum* was twice printed in Rome, in or about 1475, by Udalricus Han, and has the honour to be the only medical tractate from his press. It gives a good clinical description of the disease, particularly the symptoms of onset; apparently it was the bubonic form, but Roland states that some of those attacked had suffocative symptoms and blood discharged from the mouth. He describes very carefully the desolated condition of the town: 'Nullus amor, nulla caritas in Parmagensibus erat, sed omnis immanitas et crudelitas in eis regnabant'. He laments philosophically that it was so

easy to write but so hard to find out the secrets of nature which 'solus Deus novit'. Under the number 15246 Hain records, without having seen, an edition of the *De Epidemia et Peste* of Valasco de Tarenta. Neither this nor an edition ascribed to Barcelona, 1475, is known to the Berlin Commission for a General Catalogue of Incunabula. The treatise, however, appeared in 1473, both at Padua and at Mantua, in conjunction with the two tracts *De Venenis* by Petrus de Abano and Arnoldus de Villa Nova, and was several times reprinted with one or both of these within our period. In or about 1474 Martin Flach produced what appears to have been a separate edition of it at Basel. Other treatises on the plague are by Johannes Itrensis, *fl.* 1476, Rome; by Soldus in 1478, from the press of Johann Schreiber of Bologna; by Benedict of Nursia, Milan, 1479; and by Gentilis, Colle, 1479.

Of vocabularies and dictionaries there were several printed before 1480. The *Vocabularius rerum* from Zainer's press at Augsburg, about 1473–74 (often misascribed to Wenceslaus Brack), is a Latin-German dictionary. There are four sections devoted to medicine. In the first of these the parts of the body are defined in order, with the German equivalents; other sections contain terms relating to bathing, bleeding and cupping, and to physicians and practice; while the fourth consists of fifteen pages of definitions of diseases. The *Synonyma Medicinae* of Simon Genuensis, first printed at Ferrara about 1471–72 and reprinted in 1473 at Milan, by Zarotus, is a pharmacology in alphabetical order. It was again reprinted, with the title *Clavis Sanationis*, at Padua, in 1474. Simon was a cleric, physician to Pope Nicholas IV, and a devoted Arabian. The *Etymologiae* of Isidore has already been referred to. A book on popular medicine often reprinted is the *Arzneibuch* of Ortolf von Beyrlandt, which first appeared from Günther Zainer's press at Augsburg about 1477, and again at Nuremberg in that year. He was an Augsburg practitioner who lived about 1400.

Monographs relating to special diseases, other than the plague, are rare. In 1472 appeared the first booklet on the diseases of children, by Paulus Bagellardus of Fiume, from the press of Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus. This, the second book printed in Padua, is largely a compilation from Arabian sources, among whom the author quotes Razes, Avicenna, Serapion, Hali Abbas, Mesue, Isaac, and

Alchafabrius. In twenty-two sections the disorders of children are discussed, and to moderns it is strange to note the absence of all reference to fevers unless it is in Chapter XI, De apostematibus gutturis. He recognizes the peculiar type of breathing associated with enlarged tonsils: '& cum incipit dormire videtur quasi suffocari.' In Chapter XII, De tussi et reumatismo infantium, it is evident that the latter word is used in its old significance, meaning an excess of 'rheum'. In Chapter VI, Bagellardus echoes a world-old complaint of physicians in dealing with diseases of the ear: 'Et si multa dicantur ab auctoribus pauca experta enarrabimus'. Vomiting, diarrhœa, constipation, worms, nocturnal incontinence of urine, and hernia are discussed in separate chapters, and the treatment is largely taken from the authors above mentioned, with an occasional excerpt from Galen and Dioscorides. The author was professor of philosophy and afterwards of medicine at Padua, and died in 1494. The treatise was absorbed in a second work on the same subject, *Regiment der jungen Kinder*, by Bartholomaeus Metlinger, which was issued at Augsburg the next year, 1473, from the press of Günther Zainer, folio (Proctor 1537), and reprinted by Bämler 1474 (Proctor 1607), and again in 1476 by the same printer (Hain 11,129), and in 1497 (Hain 11,130). The first separate monograph on diseases of the eyes, by Grapheus (Benvenuto Grassi), was printed at Ferrara by Severinus in 1474. Grapheus appears to have belonged to the School of Salernum in the twelfth century.

The seven separate small tractates by Guainerius have already been mentioned. In 1473 or 1474 appeared at Milan from the press of Zarotus a tractate by Joannes Marlianus, *De Caliditate Corporum*, which was one of the earliest printed discussions on the physics of heat. An interesting pamphlet, often reprinted, *De Memoria*, by Matheolus, appeared first in 1475 from the Padua press of Maufer. A monograph on cheeses, added to the British Museum since Proctor's list, is the *Summa Lacticiniorum*, by Pantaleone (of Vercelli), who lived in the first half of the fourteenth century, and was professor of medicine at Pavia and at Turin. It appeared in Turin from the press of Fabri, 1477. Even at that date the cheeses of this island were famous.

We put in the medical list the eugenic tract, *Ob einem Man sey zu nemen ein ehelichs Weib oder nit*, first printed at Augsburg by G. Zainer in

1472, and dedicated to the Senate at Nuremberg. A work which deserved its great popularity, it was reprinted five times before 1480.

Taking a survey of the period as illustrated by the output of the press, one cannot say that for the first twenty-five years of its existence printing did much, if anything, to free the profession from the shackles of mediaevalism. Not until the revival of Greek studies did men get inspiration from the true masters of science, and for at least two generations they were too busy looking for the fountains to explore for themselves the virtues of their waters. The accurate observation of Nature which Aristotle taught, the searching out her secrets by way of experiment which the Alexandrians and Galen practised, were the great achievements of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as exemplified in Vesalius and Harvey. I have taken you through a somewhat arid period in our history, but the sympathetic student will look beyond the printed page to find in the lives of these men the spirit of helpfulness which gives to the profession of medicine its value to humanity. This has never been better expressed than by Kipling in the verses at the end of his sketch of Nicholas Culpepper.[1]

Yet when the sickness was sore in the land,
And neither planet nor herb assuaged,
They took their lives in their lancet hand,
And oh, what a wonderful war they waged!
Yes, when the crosses were thick on the door—
Yes, when the terrible dead-cart rolled,
Excellent courage our fathers bore—
Excellent heart had our fathers of old.
None too learned, but nobly bold,
Into the fight went our fathers of old.

[1] *Rewards and Fairies*, 1910.

APPENDIX[1]

SYNONYMA, DICTIONARIES, PANDECTS AND ANTIDOTARIA

POSSESSED of a knowledge of names rather than of things, the mediaeval student had one urgent need—a dictionary. New words began to pour in—Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Greek—whose meaning he sought to know; and, for the medical student, there were new drugs, the composition and uses of which were essential to his practice. It is not surprising then to find books of the dictionary class among the first to be printed. They are of three kinds: general works, such as the *Vocabularius rerum*, and the *Etymologia* of Isidore, which had medical sections; the Synonyma or dictionary proper; and the Pandects, Aggregators, and Antidotaria, which are primarily dictionaries of drugs and treatment, usually arranged in alphabetical order.

In the first group occur two of the most popular books of the period, the *Vocabularius rerum* and the *Etymologia* of Isidore of Seville.

The *Vocabularius rerum*, often misascribed to Brack, a Latin-German dictionary from the press of Günther Zainer, Augsburg, about 1473, has four sections devoted to medicine: (1) De homine et de diversis membris in eo existentibus, in which the parts of the body are defined in order, with the German equivalents; for example: fel, fellis, gal, est intestinum animalis ubi est sedes et locus totius amaritudinis et commotionis. Brief references to authors are given. (2) De nominibus balneatorum &c., containing all the terms relating to bathing, bleeding, and cupping; (3) De medicis et eorum que pertinent ad medicine artes. The definitions here are most interesting: Medicus, Archigenes, artzet, dicitur iste qui ex arte scit curare corpora infirmorum; Aliptes, wundartzet; Pigmentarius, appotecker, artifex . . . preparans medicinas vnd est quasi cocus medici. Siringa is described as a metallic instrument with which a surgeon injects resolving medicines into the virile member in order to dissolve calculi in the bladder. (4) De nominibus quorundam egritudinum, contains seven and a half folios of definitions of diseases.[2] The only other edition in our list is 1478, Augsburg: Johann Keller.

In the *Etymologia* of Isidore of Seville, one of the most popular works of the Middle Ages, two sections deal with medicine, Liber quartus, de Medicina, and Liber undecimus, de homine et partibus ejus, with an appendix on portents and monsters. A vast encyclopedia of the sciences, written in the third decade of the seventh century, it illustrates what a change four centuries had wrought in the human mind. Dealing with the Latin transmitters of knowledge, and particularly Boëthius, Cassiodorus, and Isidore, Osborne Taylor[3] speaks of the last-named as destined to be the most popular of all, 'through his unerring faculty of selecting for his compilations the foolish and the flat'. I am afraid this is true of the medical sections of the *Etymologia*. Yet his definition of Medicine has a smack of Celsus, 'Medicina est que corporis tuetur vel restaurat salutem, cujus materia

[1] Part of this section appears in a shorter form in Sir William Osler's Address. The section is here printed as an Appendix for the sake of its additional matter.

[2] See Dibdin, *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, iii, p. 131, for this book.

[3] *The Mediaeval Mind*, vol. i, p. 89.

versatur in morbis et vulneribus'. The definition of the sects of the profession is interesting as illustrating the use of the word heresy before an evil significance was attached to it: 'De Tribus heresibus medicorum—Prima metodica inventa est ab Appolline . . . secunda empherica id est experientissima inventa est ab Escolapio . . . Tercia logica id est rationalis inventa ab ipocrate.' There is an extraordinary division of libri medicinales: 'aforismus est sermo brevis integrum sensum proposite rei scribens. Prognostica preuisio egritudinum . . . Dinamedia potestas herbarum id est vis & possibilitas . . . Butanicum herbarium dicitur.' In the eleventh book on the parts of man there are some rare definitions, as 'manus dicta quod sit totius corporis munus'. The 1472 edition appeared from the press of Günther Zainer at Augsburg, a second from that of Mentelin in Strassburg about 1473, and a third from that of Conrad Winters in Cologne about 1478.

The second group are the Synonyma or dictionaries proper, defined by Steinschneider as 'die Lexidia oder Glossarien, meist Namen der Simplicia, welche wahrscheinlich zuerst zu den lateinischen Uebersetzungen aus dem Arabischen, z. B. von Razi, Serapion, nach arab. oder latein. Alphabet angefertigt (xii. Jh.?), später auch mit kurzen Angaben über die sogen. Grade und die Anwendung bereichert, eine kurze *Materia medica* darboten'.[1] The name 'Alphita' was given to some of these synonyma, the earliest and longest of which is the Salernian vocabulary printed by De Renzi in vol. iii, p. 271, of the *Collectio Salernitana.* Largely composed of the names of drugs in Arabic and giving the Latin equivalent with a definition, they contained also definitions of anatomical terms, and sometimes brief references to authors. Manuscripts of these synonyma are not uncommon. The *Sinonoma Bartholomaei,* forming part of the superb *Breviarium Bartholomei* of John Mirfield of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a fourteenth-century manuscript in the possession of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been edited by J. L. G. Mowat (Anecdota Oxoniensia 1882); and an 'Alphita' MS. of the same nature in the Bodleian (Selden B 35) has also been edited by him (Anecdota Oxoniensia 1887), both works of special value in the identification of English equivalents of the Arabic names of plants and drugs. An 'Alphita' is printed with the 1471 edition (Venice) of the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus Salernitanus which differs from the Salernian vocabulary. An out-growth of these simpler Alphitas, none of which were printed early, is the great work of Simon Januensis, physician, sub-deacon and capellanus to Pope Nicholas IV, called *Clavis Sanationis* by his friend the mathematician Campanus to whom he inscribed it, but better known as *Synonyma Medicinae.* In the preface he tells of thirty years of labour devoted to the work and of arduous travels in search of knowledge: 'per montes arduos nemorosasque convalles campos ripasque sepe lustrando aliquando comitem me feci cujusdam anicule Cretēsis ad modum sciole non modo in dignoscendis herbis et nominibus Grecis exponendis uerum etiam in ipsis herbarum uirtutibus . . . explicandis.' The authorities quoted show the working library of a physician at the beginning of the thirteenth century—Dioscorides, Galen, Alexander, Democritus, the teacher of Hippocrates, Demosthenes of Marseilles (a famous ophthalmic surgeon, first century after Christ?), Oribasius, Eustathius, Paulus, Moschion, Pliny, Cassius Felix, Celsus, and among the Arabians, Razes, Avicenna, Serapion, Albucasis, Isaac. Nowhere is Hippocrates quoted directly. Most of the terms are briefly defined, and longer accounts with references to authors are given of the more important drugs, as of the poppy, taken chiefly from Dioscorides. Arabic and Greek names are about equally divided. No classification of drugs is attempted, but under such terms as 'colliria' and 'oleum' long lists are given. The ophthalmic definitions are excellent and taken, as a rule, from Demosthenes, whose works were then available.

The *Synonyma* was printed about 1472 at Ferrara by Bellfortis, in 1473 at Milan by Zarotus, and in 1474 at Padua by Maufer.

[1] *Die hebraeischen Uebersetzungen des Mittelalters* (1893), p. 838. For literature see Virchow's *Archiv,* Bd. 39, and Steinschneider's appendix to Pagel's De Mondeville's *Surgery,* 1892.

The first medical dictionary deserving the name is a magnificent folio sent out about 1480 from the Strasburg press of Adolf Rusch—the famous R-Printer—the *Aggregator* of Jacobus de Dondis. Many hundreds of books of the same character have been issued during the past 450 years, dictionaries of treatment, so dear to doctors who do a penny-in-the-slot practice, and have so many remedies for each and every symptom and disease, and among them are many fine, bulky tomes, but Magister Jacobus Paduanus has had no equal among his successors. The first, it is also the best of its kind, printed with the much discussed 'R-type' on fine paper, and containing a larger number of remedies for each symptom than has ever since appeared.

The author, Jacobus Dondi or De Dondis, was born in 1298 and died in 1359. A mathematician of note, he was also the first great horologist after Richard of Wallingford, whom he surpassed in the construction of the great clock of Padua, 'car elle marquait, outre les heures, le cours du soleil, celui de la lune et des autres planètes, ainsi que les jours, les mois et les fêtes de l'année.' (*Dict. hist. de la méd.* 1834. T. ii, pt. 1. 117). The *Aggregator*, 'longis retro temporibus inchoatum', was completed, he says, in the year 1355, at Padua, and he explains the name thus: 'opus quoniam ex pluribus autoribus aggregatur iure aggregatoris nomen habere meretur'. The authorities are Serapion 'principaliter', then Dioscorides, Galen and Pliny, and others whose names may be read on the first page.

The work is divided into ten tractates: I. De primis virtutibus medicinarum—long lists of medicines classified according to their primary qualities, hot or cold, dry or moist, and their combinations. II. De virtutibus medicinarum secundis—a classification of drugs according to their actions as resolvents, abstergents, lavatives, aperients, disgregatives (!) &c. III. De virtutibus tertiis medicinarum ad particulares egritudines a capite usque ad pedes—the largest section, dealing in order with all diseases from the head to the foot—the first occasion on which appeared in print this favourite mediaeval designation of a complete treatise. There is a large section on the eyes, and another on the teeth and gums, extending to ten pages. IV. deals with general disorders and superfluities of humours. V. chiefly with fevers. VI. De pertinentibus ad partem decorationis, where 'decoratio' includes the care of the skin, toilet recipes, and cosmetics, besides love-philtres, 'vitam prolongantia' and the like. VII. Surgery. VIII. Poisons. IX. Veterinary medicine—de pertinentibus ad inhumana; and X. Names of medicines, simple and compound, grouped under their classes, as trocisci, colliria, clisteria.

The Strasburg *Aggregator* is oneof the rarest of early incunabula. In this country copies are in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the library of the Royal Society (with the bookplate of Pirckheimer). The Surgeon General's Library also owns a copy. It was reprinted at Venice in 1481, as *Promptuarium Medicinae*, and appeared there again in 1543 and 1576 (from the Junta press) with the same title. An Italian translation appeared in 1536, Venice, and was reprinted in 1540, and it was included in the *Thesaurus Chirurgiae*, 1610, Frankfurt. The surgical section of the work is included in Gesner's *Chirurgia*, 1555. Dondi wrote also a work on the tides, *De fluxa et refluxa maris*, printed in 1472, but I cannot find a copy in England, nor is it quoted in Pellechet.

The *Aggregator* of Dondi is really a dictionary of treatment, but in this group is another work which corresponds to our idea of a dictionary in the sense of Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine* namely, the *Liber Pandectarum Medicine*, which Mathaeus Sylvaticus, 'pandectarius miles et physicus regius', wrote for his royal patient, the famous Robert of Sicily. We shall have something to say later of the influence of the Sicilian kings in the promotion of medical studies, and in the polyglot pages of this book we may see the reflection of a court to which the learned of all tongues resorted, and of a period in which the student had to know the immense vocabulary of the Arabians as well as the terminology of the Latin, Greek and mediaeval writers. 'Words! Words! Words!' the student murmurs in despair with Hamlet as he glances at the pages of a modern dictionary, but there was another period in our history when Cratylus was king, and the pages of Sylvaticus introduce

us to an even more appalling onomatological domination—column after column of names of which one has never heard, yet which must have been in use and required explanation for the student in the days of the great Robert. There are more mysterious words on one page of this Pandect than under any single letter in a modern medical dictionary. One is filled with gratitude at the thought that so many thousands of them are dead, e.g. of about 150 words in Sylvaticus under Z not half a dozen have survived in Dorland.[1]

At Salerno, though it was called 'Civitas Hippocratica', Arabic learning was still supreme; the great translators had not yet finished their work, and Arabic as well as Greek was the court language, when the Physicus regius, to help his students understand the new learning, boldly undertook to collect 'ex omnibus antiquorum libris' a pandect, a general universal dictionary, a treatise containing in alphabetical order the whole of the science of medicine. There are many thousands of words in alphabetical order, chiefly names of drugs in Arabic and Latin. To the more important drugs special sections are devoted, extending over from one to four pages. The Arabic word is given first, then the Greek and Latin equivalents, then a description of the drug, and then the uses as given by Serapion, Dioscorides, Galen, Avicenna, Mesue, and others. One or two examples may be quoted: Cap. V, on 'Ai bachest arabi. grece idrargios: latine argentum vivum', quotes Serapion to the effect that 'occidit pediculos et curat scabiem'. No internal use is mentioned. The section on aloes is very full, the three varieties, 'epaticum, succotrinum et caballinum', being mentioned and Mesue quoted to the effect that 'aloe est sublimioribus medicinis: et melioribus: habens prerogativam super alias medicinas'. Opium is dealt with in four pages (ch. cxlvi), and the nomenclature is of interest: 'Caxchax ara. vel chachili: vel caschasi: grece animone vel meconium: latine vero papauer'. No other work of the period contains such an array of names, chiefly Arabic, and there is some justification for the sharp criticism of Haller,[2] who calls it 'barbari auctoris opus chaoticum'; and struggling to find the meaning of some of the words one appreciates Freind's criticism that another dictionary is needed to make it intelligible. That it appealed to students of the period is shown by the frequency with which it was printed (six editions to the end of 1480).

The third group contains works on pharmacy which were even more popular than the vocabularies and synonyma. The two most important appeared in 1471 from the Venetian press of Jenson. The *Liber Servitoris*, attributed to Albucasis, the famous Cordova surgeon (tenth century), is an Arabian handbook of pharmacy dealing in three sections with drugs derived from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Dioscorides is the only author quoted frequently, Galen but rarely, and no Arabians. Diseases are rarely mentioned, and the uses of the drugs are not often referred to. There are many Arabic words, the spelling of which differs greatly from that given by Matthaeus Sylvaticus and Simon Januensis. Some, indeed, are not to be found in them. The work was translated by Simon Januensis in the thirteenth century. Whether this is part of the great work Altasrif of Albucasis, and whether he is the author, is doubtful. Steinschneider (*Hebr. Uebers.*, p. 740), says it is bk. xxviii of Altasrif. The work, analogous to our Pharmacopoeias, which differs in so many ways from those so far considered, is the famous *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus Salernitanus, a physician of the early twelfth century. This most popular Dispensary of the Middle Ages exists in many manuscripts and editions, of which latter five were printed before 1480. It was translated into Hebrew and Arabic and into Italian. Details of the author are given in De Renzi, and the work is well described by Choulant (1841 ed., p. 282), and in the larger Histories of Medicine. An excellent study of the formulas, and an explanation of the terms, &c., is to be found in *L'Antidotaire Nicholas* par le Dr. Paul Dorveaux, 1896.

The 1471 edition consists of 142 formularies in alphabetical order, scarcely any of which have stood the test of 1,000 years and remain in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1916. To the strong Arabian tincture in the work the names of the drugs and their multiplicity bear

[1] *Illustrated Medical Dictionary*, 4th edition (1906).

[2] *Bib. Bot.*, t. i, p. 220.

witness. Primarily a manual for apothecaries, generations of whom battened on its rich polypharmacy, it is the most marvellous production of its kind, with its array of athanasias, confections, mixtures beginning with dia (as diamargariton, diasatirion, etc.), of which there are over twenty, electuaries, emplasters, oils, pills, syrups, treacles, vomits and unguents. Many formulas are associated with the names of famous persons in antiquity, Esdras the prophet, Musa the philosopher, St. Paul, the Emperor Justinian, Agrippa King of the Jews. A derivation of the name, and a brief statement of the disease for which the drug is useful, precede the formula. No authorities are mentioned, not even Dioscorides, who figures so largely in Arabian and mediaeval works of this kind. Galen's name occurs in connexion with the pigra Galeni and the tyriaca magna Galeni. An interesting anaesthesia prescription is the 'Spongia somnifera', the juices of lactuca, cicuta, opium, mandragora, and edera arborea inhaled from a sponge, 'et cito dormiet'. Following the *Antidotarium* is the *Tractatulus Quid pro Quo*—a list of the substitutes for individual drugs, some of which would be as difficult to procure as the original; e. g. Pro adipe cocodrili: adeps canis marini! Authorities are sometimes quoted for the change, Avicenna, Galen, Serapion, and Mesue. A list of 'Sinonima' is appended which differs in minor points, particularly in spelling and in less detail, from the Salernian Alphita given by De Renzi, vol. iii, p. 272. The *editio princeps*, Venice, 1471, was one of the early books published by Nicholas Jenson. Most of the copies show the wear and tear of a popular, much-used work. The *Liber Servitoris*, from the same press and of the same date, is sometimes bound with it, for which cause in one library I found it uncatalogued. It was reprinted four times before the end of 1480.

A more comprehensive work in pharmacology is the *Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus*, issued from the press of Antonius Zarotus, Milan, in 1473, the same year that he printed the *Synonyma* of Simon Januensis. Like the *Liber Servitoris*, it was translated from the Arabic by this same Simon. It became one of the most popular works on the subject, and in all questions relating to drugs Serapion is quoted with Dioscorides and Galen. Nothing is known of his life or with accuracy of his date, which Choulant puts in the eleventh century. Nor is an original manuscript known of his work. It is an extensive treatise on Materia Medica, with the drugs classified in the first place according to the grades of their qualities, as cold and dry, of the first, second, &c. The methods of preparation, purification, and preservation are considered. The drugs are also grouped under the three kingdoms. Dioscorides and Galen are the chief authorities; Avicenna is occasionally, Rhazes rarely, quoted. In the small number of authors quoted the work contrasts strongly with that of Simon. The sameness in the accounts of many of the important drugs in these early works on pharmacy is due to the fact that Dioscorides is the source, yet there is not one of those whom we have so far considered whose description of such a drug as opium is to be compared with his.

It is not a little strange that none of the thirteenth- or fourteenth-century compilers whom we have considered quote from the best of the Arabian writers of this period—Ibn or Ebn el Beitar, author of the famous *Corpus simplicia medicamentorum et ciborum continens*, a work full of extracts from the best of the Greeks and Arabians, with many original observations made in many lands. In an interleaved copy of Sontheimer's edition (Stuttgart, 1840), in the library of the Royal College of Physicians, Greenhill has noted the authors quoted in order of frequency. There is no compendium of the period of the same merit, and one is impressed with the admirable descriptions of the plants and the clear directions for use. The section on opium is first-class, much better than in any of the works already discussed. His favourite author is Dioscorides, whom, not without success, he made his model. There are many shrewd remarks scattered here and there. Under Hadschar Elmathânal, Lapis vesicae urinae, which Galen says can dissolve stones in the bladder, Ebn Beitar remarks, 'but when one has made the trial it is found useless'.

LIST OF MEDICAL BOOKS PRINTED BEFORE 1481

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE material for the following List of 217 editions of books wholly or in part of medical interest printed up to the end of 1480 was originally collected by Mr. W. R. B. Prideaux, Librarian of the Reform Club, and subsequently worked upon by Sir William Osler's secretary, Miss J. P. Willcocks. The present writer is alone responsible for the form in which it here appears, but special acknowledgement is due to Miss Willcocks, who spared no pains to make the collection complete and succeeded in leaving very little to be added at a later stage.

It is clear that for a generation or so after the invention of printing, books dealing exclusively with medicine touched but a very limited circle of readers. None, so far as is known, appeared before 1471. Outside Italy there was some vogue for popular manuals and plague-tracts, mostly in the vernacular, but scarcely any demand for more scientific works. As for the Italian output, comprising about three-quarters of the whole, its two main features are the large proportion of editions deriving from places of minor typographical importance and the relative neglect of medicine shown by that most enterprising of all early printing centres, Venice. Most of the locally produced books were no doubt issued in quite small editions, and not in the ordinary way of business but on commission for some lecturer or practitioner professionally interested. This, together with the indifference of most collectors to the medical classics of early times, explains why so many of them are known to survive in only very few copies—a scarcity which has left its mark on the present List, for whereas the descriptions have been drawn up or checked from the originals whenever such were available either at the British Museum or the Bodleian Library, rather more than one-third of the total is unrepresented in these two great collections and has had to be catalogued at second-hand from sources of very various degrees of accuracy and adequacy.

The books in the List are grouped first of all under year-dates, and within each year are arranged under countries, places, and presses in the order established by Proctor's Index, except that books printed in German-speaking Switzerland immediately follow those printed in Germany proper. The bibliographical information supplied in the first paragraph has been generally restricted to a minimum, but in cases of special interest is a little ampler, or is supplemented by a brief note at the foot of the entry. The type-measurements (in millimetres) are of twenty solid-set lines with ascenders and descenders included, according to the practice of Prof. Haebler's Typenrepertorium and the British Museum Incunabula Catalogue. No attempt has been made to give exhaustive references. The numbers of Hain and Proctor and the British Museum pressmarks are quoted wherever applicable, in which connexion it may be as well to recall that † prefixed to a Proctor-number implies that the book in question is to be found at the Bodleian Library but not at the British Museum. Otherwise the reference merely indicates in the most compendious way the location of at least one copy—in the case of commoner books the most accessible copy—and the source or

sources of the description. A full list of copies in America is of course now obtainable from the 'Census of Fifteenth-Century Books owned in America', edited by Mr. G. P. Winship.

The items most noteworthy to the student of early typography are nos. 136 and 160; attention may also be drawn to nos. 23, 32, 37, 92, 110, 132 A, 138 A, 208, and the Addenda. No. 37 should precede nos. 35 and 36, having been printed, at Milan, by Lavagna with the assistance of Sidriano in 1472; the existence of documentary proof of this was noted too late to allow the necessary change to be made in the body of the List.

In conclusion, the writer desires gratefully to put on record his obligations to a number of courteous correspondents in Europe and America, more especially to Dr. Arnold C. Klebs for many valuable corrections and suggestions while the List was going through the press, to Monsieur M. L. Polain for much information readily supplied, and to Dr. Edward C. Streeter, of Boston, Mass., for his description and photograph of what appears to be the only known copy of no. 160.

V. SCHOLDERER.

II.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST

[1467 ?].

1. RABANVS MAVRVS. De sermonum proprietate.
[The R-printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 169 leaves, the last two blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1ª. Epistola Rabani ad ludouicum regem || inuictissimū &c̄. incipit fœliciter. 3ª, col. 2, l. 29: Incipiunt capitula libri decimioctaui.

De ponderibus.	i
De mensuris.	ii
De numero.	iii
De musica & partibus eius.	iiii
De medicina & morbis.	v . . .

137ᵇ, col. 1, l. 38: De medicina v. || [M]Edicina est que corporis vel tuetur. || vel restaurat salutem. cuius materia || versatur in morbis vel vulneribus. 167ᵇ. END: . . . vnum velle vna potestas vna coopatio est.

Hain *13669. Proctor 239. B.M. Inc. I, p. 60, IC. 638.

*** A copy is known bearing the rubricator's date 20 July, 1467.

1468.

2. RODERICVS ZAMORENSIS. Speculum vitae humanae.
Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, Rome.

Quarto. 150 leaves. 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

1ª. [S]Anctissimo ac clemētissimo in christo || patri domino: domino Paulo secūdo || sacrosancte romane & uniuersalis ec-||clesie sūmo pastori & pōtifici maxīo . . . 56ª. Capitulum .XXXII. de septima arte mechanica. || uidelicet medicina. & de eius necessitate & utili-||tate & laudibus. Demum de illius abusu labori-||bus & periculis. 57ᵇ. . . . Secūdo hoc patet. quoniā Aris. in li. de || aīalibus tradit doctrinā de hūano corpe simul cū doc-||trīa brutali: tamē naturalis scīa speculatīa ē. medicina || uero ē opatīa & mechāica.

146ª. COLOPHON: Edidit hoc lingue clarissima norma latine.
Excelsi ingenii uir rodoricus opus . . . (l. 7)
Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro
Arnoldusq; simul pannarts una ede colendi
Gente theotonica: roma expediere sodales. || In domo Petri de Maximo .M. CCCC. LXVIII. 147ª–150ª [Table].

Hain *13939. Proctor 3292. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 4, IB. 17105.

*** As the section devoted to medicine in this work is of little importance, only this, the earliest of the numerous editions published before 1481, has been included in the present list, together with the earliest edition of Steinhöwel's German translation (no. 121).

1469.

3. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.
Johannes de Spira, Venice.

Folio. 356 leaves, the last blank. 50–52 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

1ª. || [P]LINIVS secundus nouocomensis equestribus militiis industrię functus: procu-|| rationes quoq; . . . Ibid., l. 12. [L]IBROS NATVRALIS HISTORIAE || nouitiū camę-nis qritiū tuoꝝ opus natū apud || me . . . 19ª. || [M]VNDVM ET HOC QVOD NOMINE || alio Cęlum appellari libuit: cuius circūflexu tegunt̃ || cuncta: numen esse credi par est . . . 355ᵇ. COLOPHON: Quem modo tam rarum cupiens uix lector haber&:
Quiq; etiam fractus pene legendus eram:
Restituit Venetis me nuper Spira Ioannes:
Exscripsitq; libros ęre notante meos.
Fessa manus quondam moneo: Calamusq; quiescat.
Nanq; labor studio cessit: & ingenio. |||
.M.CCCC.LXVIIII.

Hain 13807. Proctor 4018. B.M. (IC. 19506).

[Not after 30 August], 1470.

4. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis. [Edited by Ioannes Andreae.]
Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, Rome.

Folio. 378 leaves, 1, 377, 378 blank. 46 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. Iohannis Andree Episcopi Alerieñ ad pontificem || summum Paulum .II. Venetum. Epistola. 2ᵇ, l. 40; . . . Rome Pontificatus tui felicissimi Anno Sexto. || C. Plynius. Marco suo Salutem. 4ᵇ. C. Plynius Secundus Nouocomensis. Domitiano suo salutem. || [L]Ibros Naturalis Historie nouitium Camenis Quiritiū tuorū opus natū apud || me proxima foetura . . . 376ª. COLOPHON: Hereneus Lugdunensis Ep̄us: Item Iustinus ex philosopho Martyr. Item cū diuo || Hieronymo Eusebius Cesariēsis: serio posteritatem adiurarunt: ut eorum descripturi || opera conferrent diligēter exemplaria. & sollerti studio emendarent. Idem ego tum || in ceteris libris omnibus tum maxime in Plynio ut fiat: uehementer obsecro. obtestor. || atq; adiuro: ne ad priora mēda & tenebras inextricabiles tanti sudoris opus relabaṫ. || Instauratum aliquantulū sub Romano Pōtifice Maximo Paulo .II. Veneto. Atq; || impressum Rome in domo Petri & Francisci de Maximis iuxta campū flore presidē-||tibus Magistris Cōrado Suueynheym & Arnoldo Panaratz. Anno dominici natalis. || M.CCCC.LXX. Pontificatus eius felicissimi ac placidissimi Anno .VI.

Hain *13088. Proctor 3306. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 9, IC. 17140.

*** Priced at 8 ducats in Hartmann Schedel's list of Sweynheym and Pannartz's publications.

[About 1470.]

5. GVLIELMVS DE SALICETO. De salute corporis. [With other tracts.]
[Printer of Speculum humanae saluationis, Holland.]

Folio. 24 leaves, the first blank. 34–36 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 5, 124 mm.).

2ª. In p̃nti codice cōtinētur duo singulares et ꝑutiles tractatus || quoꝝ ꝑm⁹ est de salute corporis. Hunc edidit excellētissim⁹ || ac ꝑbatissim⁹ medicīe doctor dn̄s guillš de saliceto.

Alterū vo || qui est de salutē aīe. miro quodā ꝛ diuino magis ꝯ humano || artificio cōposuit Reuerēdissim⁹ pr̄ dn̄s Cardinalis de turre || cremata ordinis p̄dicatoꝝ sacre pagine doctor eximius. 8ᵇ, l. 17. Explicit opus tripartitū de salute corporis editum bononie || per dn̄m guillermū de saliceto medicine doctorē solennissimū. || Incipit tractatus qui ītitulatur salus aīe . . . editus per . . . Cardinalē || de turrecremata. [8ᵇ–24ᵃ. salus animae, Pii ii tractatus de amore, Homeri Ilias in latinum uersa, &c.]

Campbell 1493. Proctor 8830. B.M. (IB. 47018).

See Plate I.

6. Another edition.

Campbell 1493, note. Proctor 8831. B.M. (IA. 47020).

*** Two fragments of this edition, printed with the same type, on vellum on one side of the leaf only, are in the British Museum. The first fragment begins: acq̄sitū ex parte exera[ ]mūditates supfluas sub q̄b⁹ latita||bat . . . and ends (20th complete line): aeris ꝛ a[p]tione poroꝝ nec tantū comedit in illis tp̄ib⁹ sicut || . . . The second begins: calidis. et a nimia saturi[ ] . . . and ends (21st line): diciē. ꝟ stulticie ꝟ īobediē ꝟ s[u] . . . The fragments had previously served as end-papers and are no doubt printers' waste.

1471.

7. ALBVCASIS. Liber Seruitoris. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis]. Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Quarto. 64 leaves. 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 A, 115 mm.).

1ᵃ. INCIPIT LIBER SERVITORIS LIBER || xxviii Bulchasī Benaberazerin trās-latus a Si-||mōe ianuēsi īterprete Abraā iudeo tortuosiēsi. || [D]Ixit aggregator huius operis: Postq̄ ego collegi librum hunc || magnū ī medicīs cōpositis: q̄ ē || liber magni iuuamenti: quem || nominaui librum seruitorem . . . 64ᵇ. COLOPHON: Finit liber Seruitoris de prepatōe medīaꝝ sīpliciū ī-||pressus Venetiis p̄ Nicolaū Iēsō gallicū .Mcccclxxi.

Proctor 4075. B.M. (IA. 19635).

1471.

8. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium, etc. Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Quarto. 70 leaves, the first and last blank. 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 A, 115 mm.).

2ᵃ. INCIPIT ANTIDOTARIVM NICOLAI. || [E]GO Nicolaus rogatus aquibus-|| dam ī pratica medicine studere || uolētibus . . . 45ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIT ANTIDOTARIVM NICOLAI IM-||PRESSVM VENETIIS PER NICOlAVM || IENSON GALLICVM. M. CCCC. LXXI. 46ᵃ. INCIPIT TRACTATVLVS QVID PRO || QVO. 51ᵇ. EX-PLICIT TRACTATVS QVID PRO || QVO. 52ᵃ. INCIPIVNT SINONIMA. 69ᵇ. COLOPHON: FINIS ANTIDOTARII NICOLAI: ET QVO-||RVNDAM ALIORVM TRACTATVVM IM-||PRESSORVM VENETIIS PER NICOLAVM IENSON GALLICVM. M. CCCC. LXXI.

Hain 11764. Proctor 4076. B.M. (IA. 19636).

[Not before 18 May, 1471.]

9. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Opera.

Clemens Patauinus, Venice.

Folio. 204 leaves, 97, 98, and 204 blank. 43 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 106 mm.)

1ª. [I]N NOMINE DEI misericordis cuius nu-‖tu sermo recipit gratiam & doctrina pfectio-‖nem. Principium uerborum Ioannis fili Me-‖svę: filii Hamech: filii Hely: filii Abdela regis- ‖ Damasci . . . 55ᵇ. IOANNIS. MESVAE GRABADIN. ‖ INCIPIT. ‖ QVOD. EST. AGGREGATIO. ET. ANTI‖DOTARIVM. ELECTVARIORVM. ‖ ET. CONFECTIONVM. 96ᵇ. IOANNIS NAZARENI FILII MESVAE ‖ GRABBADIM MEDICINARVM ‖ VNIVERSALIVM EXPLICIT ‖ PARTICVLARIVM AVTEM MEDICINA‖RVM CVM DEI AVXILIO LIBRVM ‖ INCIPIEMVS QVI EST SEQVENS. 99ª. IN NOMINE DEI MISERICORDIS IOAN‖NIS NAZARENI FILII MESVAE GRABA‖DIM MEDICINARVM PARTICVLARI‖VM INCIPIT. 202ᵇ. FINIS. 203ª. NICOLAVS GVPALATINVS. PEREGRI‖NO CAVALCABOVI VERONENSI MEDI‖CO VENETIARVM EXIMIO. S. P. D. 203ᵇ. End: . . . Vale: & nos ama. Venetiis anno christi. M. cccclxxi. ‖ xv. kl'. iunii.

Hain 11118. Proctor 4142. B.M. (IB. 19782).

*** The postscript of Gupalatinus claims this book as the first printed by a native of Italy, which is correct if, as is highly probable, the press set up at Rome in 1470 by the Messenian De Lignamine was worked for him by German journeymen. The hope expressed by Gupalatinus that the printer would go on to produce an edition of Avicenna does not appear to have been realized, no other book connected with the press being now known to exist.

See Plate II.

9 June, 1471.

10. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]

[Venice? or Florence?]

Folio. 234 leaves, 99, 100, 204, and 234 blank. 2 columns. 39 lines. Roman type (Proctor, Italy, Unknown places, B, group i, § 1, type 1, 120 mm.).

1ª. INCIPIT. LIBER. IOANNIS. ‖ MESVE. DE. COMPLEXIONI‖BVS. PROPRIETATIBVS. E‖LECTIONIBVS. OPERATIO‖NIBVSQ3. SIMPLICIVM. ME⸗‖DICINARVM. LAXATIVA⸗‖RVM. ‖ [I]N nomine dei miseri‖cordis: cuius nutu ser‖mo recipit gratiam: ‖ & doctrina perfectio‖nem. Principium uer‖borum Ioānis filii Me‖sue: filii Hamec: filii Heli: filii Abdel‖la regis damasci . . . 58ᵇ, col. 2. INCIPIT. GRABADIN. IOAN‖NIS. FILII. MESVAE. QVOD. ‖ EST. AGGREGATIO. VEL. AN‖TIDOTARIVM. MEDICINA-‖RVM. COMPOSITARVM. 98ᵇ. FINEM huius grabadin hoc loco ‖ impositu3 esse cernito. quare grās ‖ omnium bonorum largitori habe‖amus. qui nostris auxiliatur labori bus. & statuit lumen in tenebris ‖ & in labore quietem. [101ª. INCIPIT. PRATICA. IOAN-‖NIS. MESVAE. DE. MEDICI-‖NIS. PARTICVLARIVM. AE‖GRITVDINVM. 203ᵇ. Colophon: IOANNIS. MESVE. MEDICI. ‖ SINGVLARIS. DE. MEDICI-‖NIS. PARTICVLARIVM. AE‖GRITVDINVM. LIBER. FELI-‖CITER. FINIT. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXI. V. IDVS. IVNII.] 205ª. PETRI. APPONI. MEDICI. ‖ CLARISSIMI. IN. LIBRVM. IO‖ANNIS. MESVE. ADDITIO. IN‖CIPIT. 233ᵇ. Colophon: PETRI APPONI MEDICI ‖ CLARISSIMI IN LIBRVM ‖ IOANNIS MESVAE ADDI-‖TIO FELICITER FINIT.

Hain-Copinger 11107. Proctor 7344. B.M. (IB. 36752, wanting ff. 101–203 of Hain's description).

[1471–72?]

11. SIMON IANVENSIS, a Cordo. Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis sanationis.

[Andreas Bellfortis, Ferrara.]

Folio. ? leaves. 43 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

1ª(?) [D]Omino suo ‖ prẽcipuo do‖mino. Ma-‖gistro Can-‖pano domi-‖ni papẽ ac-‖pellano Ca-‖noïco pari-‖siensi. Simon ïfimus subdiaco-‖nus se ipsũ ex debito . . . 1ᵇ(?), col. 1, l. 18: |O]Ptabat Gal' discẽ & do‖cẽ posse res sine noïbꝫ ‖ . . . 3ᵇ(?), col. 1, l. 12: [A]Banatib & alcutub ‖ . . . 21ᵇ(?). LAST LINE: diĉ q̃ est medicïa inda sil'is cina.

Proctor †5726.

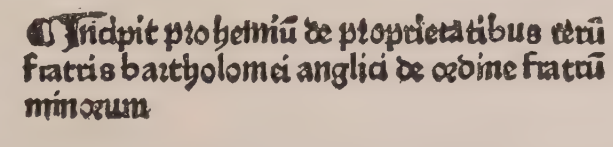
*** The fragment of 21 leaves in the Bodleian Library here described appears to be the only recorded copy of this edition.

[1472?]

12. BARTHOLOMAEVS ANGLICVS. De proprietatibus rerum.

[Printer of Flores Sancti Augustini, Cologne.]

Folio. 248 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 100 mm.).



1ª. See facsimile. 243ª. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatꝰ de ꝓpr̃ietatibꝫ reꝝ editꝰ a ‖ frẽ bartolomeo ãglico ordïs fratꝝ minoꝝ.·:· 247ᵇ, col. 3. END: Expliciunt tituli librorũ ‖ et capittulorum bertholomei ‖ anglici de ꝓprietatibus rerũ.

Hain *2498. Proctor 1105. Voulliéme 218. B.M. Inc. I, p. 235, IC. 3771.

19 November, 1472.

13. ISIDORVS. Etymologiae.

Günther Zainer, Augsburg.

Folio. 264 leaves. 38 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 3, 107 mm.).

1ª. Capitula in librum primum. 5ª. ISIDORI. IVNIORIS. HISPALENSIS. EPISCOPI ‖ EPISTOLA. AD BRAVLIONEM. CESARAVGV-‖STANVM. EPISCOPVM. INCIPIT. FELICITER. 56ᵇ. INCIPIT. LIBER. QVARTVS. DE. MEDICINA. ‖ [M]EDICINA. EST. QVE. CORPO‖RIS. VEL. TVETVR. VEL. RE-‖STAVRAT. SALVTEM . . . 144ª. INCIPIT. LIBER. VNDECIMVS ‖ DE. HOMINE. ET. PARTIBVS. EIVS. ‖ [N]ATVRA. DICTA. EST. AB. EO ‖ q̃. NASCI. ALIQVID. FACIAT ‖ . . . 264ª. COLOPHON: Deo. Gracias. ‖ Isidori iunioris hispalensis episcopi. Ethimologiarum libri ‖ numero viginti. finiunt foeliciter. Per. Gintherum zainer ex ‖ Reutlingen progenitum. literis impressi ahenis. Anno ‖ ab incarnatione domini. Millesimo Quadringentesimo ‖ Septuagesimosecundo. Decimanona die. Mensis. nouẽbris.

Hain * 9273. Proctor 1532. B.M. Inc. II, p. 317, IB. 5438, 5440.

22 April, 1472.

14. REGIMEN SANITATIS. Regimen sanitatis deutsch (Von der Ordnung der Gesundheit).

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 51 printed leaves. 29 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 145-140 mm.).

1ª. [H]Ie hebt sich an das Register vñ || die capitel diß nach geschriben bůch=||lins/ genant Regimen sanitatis / das || ist von der ordnung der gesuntheyt. || Zů dem ersten die vor red Als Iob schreybt von den || mēschen / die zů dem rechten ennde ires lebens / das in || gott auff geseczt hat / nicht kōmen . . . 2ª. Hie nach volgt ein nůczlich regimēt / wer sich darnach || haltet / der mag sein leben lang in gesuntheit behalten. 35ᵇ. Hie enndet sich dz bůchlin || genant Regimen sanitatis. 36ª. Hie hebt sich an ein ander bůch darin man vīdet / || wie man ein gesundē menschen erkennen sol. Vnd ob || er vō übrigem plůt siech sey . . . 50ᵇ. Hie endet sich das viert bůch / darinn man || vindet wie man ein gesüden vnd krancken || menschē erkennē sol / vñ was ein ieglicher || harn / puls vñ gelassē plůt bedeüt ꝛc̄. 51ª. Ein gůtt trien machen. 51ᵇ. COLOPHON: Das nuczlich bůch vō ordnūg d' gesuntheyt / || hatt getruckt vñ vollēdet. Hanns Bämler || zů Augspurg. an sant Iorgē awbēt. Anno || ꝛc̄ im. lxxij. iar.

Hain *13736, part of *10005. Sudhoff 10.

*** Dedicated by the (anonymous) author to Count Rudolf of Hochenburg and his wife Margarete von Tierstein.—This tract constitutes the sixth item of a tract-volume issued by Bämler in the course of 1472, with a collective table of contents at the beginning (see Hain *10005, catalogued from a copy which wanted the register of the Regimen sanitatis described above); but each item was no doubt also issued separately.

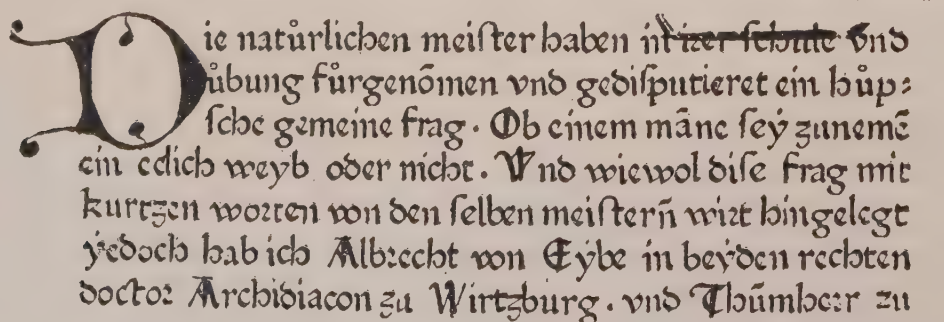
[1472.]

15. EYBE, ALBRECHT VON. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

[Anton Koberger, Nuremberg.]

Folio. 60 leaves, the first and last blank. 32 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. Tytel dises půchleins des ersten teyls :· || Ob einem māne seỳ zunemē ein eelichs weyb oder nicht || . . . Ibid., l. 25: see facsimile. 2ᵇ, l. 10: . . . zu einē guttē || seligen


Die natürlichen meister haben in ~~iren schulen~~ vnd
übung fürgenōmen vnd gedisputieret ein hüp-
sche gemeine frag · Ob einem māne seỳ zunemē
ein eelich weyb oder nicht · Vnd wiewol dise frag mit
kurtzen worten von den selben meistern wirt hingelegt
yedoch hab ich Albrecht von Eỳbe in beỳden rechten
doctor Archidiacon zu Wirtzburg · vnd Thümherr zu

Neůen Iare der Iar zal Cristi vnnsers herrē ge=||purt Tawsent Vierhūdert und zwei vnd Sibitzigsten || Iaren vnd will ine also zugeeỳgent geschickt und ge=||sendet haben dises

půchlein zu wolgefallen vnd zu lesen || mit freůden. Amen. 59b. END: . . . in gegenwerttigkeit deiner gottheit Amen :·

Hain *6826. Proctor 1968. B.M. Inc. II, p. 411, IB. 712 .

1472.

16. EYBE, ALBRECHT VON. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

Friedrich Creussner, Nuremberg.

Quarto. 119 printed leaves. 21 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.)

1a. [D]Ie natůrlichen meister haben || in irer schul vnd vbung fůr ge||nūmē . . . 119a. l. 18, END: . . . vnd erlangen abewaschung || vnser sůnden. Amen. Got sey gelobet. || (COLOPHON) M cccc lxxij. || Fricz Creůßner zu Nůrmberg.

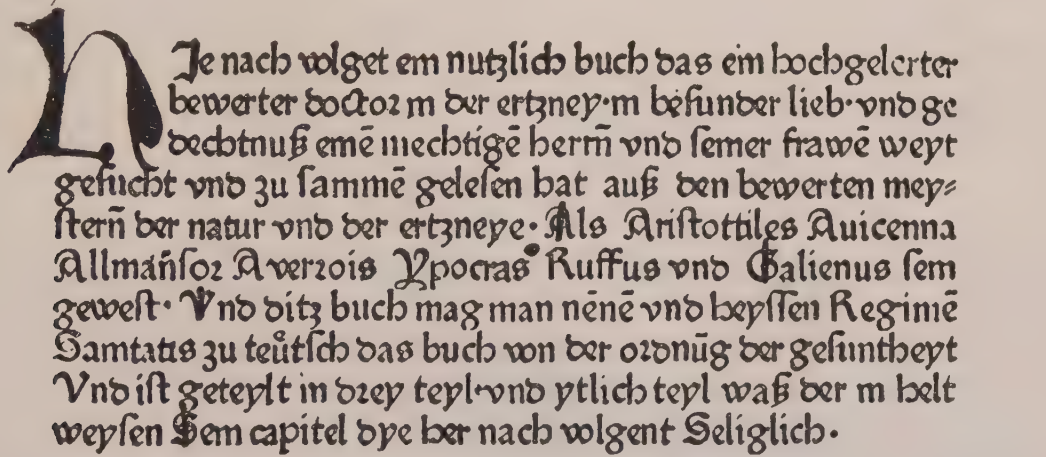
Hain 6829. Klemmsche Sammlung, Buchgewerbehaus, Leipsic.

[About 1472?]

17. REGIMEN SANITATIS. Regimen sanitatis deutsch (Von der Ordnung der Gesundheit).

Friedrich Creussner, Nuremberg.

Folio. 32 leaves, the first blank. 32 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, early state, 110 mm.).


DIe nach volget em nutzlich buch das em hochgelerter bewerter doctor m der ertzney·m besunder lieb·vnd gedechtnuß emē mechtigē herrn vnd semer frawē weyt gesucht vnd zu sammē gelesen hat auß den bewerten meystern der natur vnd der ertzneye· Als Aristottiles Auicenna Allmansor Averzois Ypocras Ruffus vnd Galienus sem gewest· Vnd ditz buch mag man nēnē vnd heyssen Regimē Sanitatis zu teůtsch das buch von der ordnūg der gesuntheyt Vnd ist geteylt in drey teyl·vnd ytlich teyl was der m helt weysen Dem capitel dye her nach volgent Seliglich·

2a. See facsimile. 32a. END OF TEXT: Wer diser vor geschribē lere | vō d' pestilentz mit fleiß volget || vnd mercket. vnd sich darnach regirt | dē schadet sie nichts. ||| (COLOPHON) Das hat gedruckt Fridrich Crewßner zw Nůrmwerg.

Hain 13735. Proctor 2172. B.M. Inc. II, p. 447, IB. 7743.

*** The contents of this book are substantially the same as the first three books of the Regimen sanitatis deutsch printed by Bämler at Augsburg in 1472 (no. 14 above). Proctor noted 'c. 1472' as its date.

1472.

18. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, Caivs. Historia naturalis. [Edited by Ioannes Andreae.]

Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Folio. 358 leaves, 1, 357, and 358 blank. 50 lines. Roman type (Proctor, no 1A, 115 mm.).

2a. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. ‖ . . . 4a CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .I. 21a. CAII PLINII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .II. 355a. Colophon: CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRI-‖CESIMISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI VENETIIS ‖ PER NICOLAVM IENSON GALLICVM. .M.CCCC.LXXII. ‖ NICOLAO TRONO INCLYTO VENETIARVM DVCE. ‖| Iohannisandreæ episcopi aleriensis ad pontificem summum Paulum secundum venetum epistola. 356a, l. 13. End: . . . Instauratū aliquātulū sub romano pōtifice maximo Paulo secūdo ueneto.

Hain *13089. Proctor 4087. B.M. (IC. 19661).

[1472?]

19. MASSA, Baptista. De fructibus vescendis. De modo conficiendi hordeaceam.

[Venice.]

Quarto. 50 leaves, the first and last blank. 26 lines. Roman type (Proctor, 'Bartholomaeus Girardinus, or B. H.', no. 1, 115 mm.).

2a. INCIPIT TABVLA OPVSCVLI ‖ DE FRVCTIBVS VESCENDIS. 3a. See facsimile. 46b. TRACTATVS. DE. MODO CON‖FITIENDI ORDEACEAM. AD ‖

AD ILLVSTREM. AC. INVICT-
VM. ARMORVM. DOMINVM.
HERCVLEM. ESTENSEM DO-
MINVM. BENEFICENTISSI-
MVM: OPVSCVLVM DE FRVC
TIBVS. VESCENDIS PHISICI.
LICET. INDIGNI. BAPTISTAE.
MASSAE DE ARGENTA IN
GIMNASIO FERRARIENSI
PRAECLARISSIMO:

Venerabillē uirum ordinis minorum & sa‖cræ theologiæ doctorem egregium . . . Petrū de trano . . . 49b, l. 20 . . . Nec nō īterdū ꝑ me orabis ‖ pecatore Baptista de argēta artiū et medicīæ ‖ doctor īfælici gīnasio ferariēsi. Die xv. Iunii. ‖ M. cccc. Lxxi. Finis. ‖

T hrāe pater sedare sitim siquæris amarā
Hæc baptistea dogmata sancta lege
O rdea quā referāt lympha decocta salutis
Ipsaq̄ ieiunos q̄ iuuet hausta docent.

Hain *10881. Proctor 4229. B.M. (IA. 20032, wanting the table).

*** The date at the end is that of writing, not of printing. The year 1472 is the only one that can be connected with this, the twelfth Venetian press, the chief product of which is an Ausonius of that year.

21 April, 1472.

20. BAGELLARDVS, PAVLVS. De infantium aegritudinibus ac remediis. Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, Padua.

Quarto. 40 leaves, 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 114 mm.).

1b. Incipiunt capitula secundi libri. 3a. AD ILLVSTRISSIMVM PRIN‖CIPEM DOMINVM NICOLA‖VM TRVNO DIGNISSIMVM. ‖ DVCEM VENETIARVM DO‖MINVM SVVM PRECIPVVM. ‖ LIBELLVS DE EGRITVDINI‖BVS INFANTIVM PER MAGI‖STRVM PAVLVM BAGELLAR‖DUM A FLVMINE EDITVS IN‖CIPIT FOELICITER. 40a. COLOPHON: Opusculū de egritudinibus & remediis īfā-‖tium ac totidem capitulis cōpilatū p egregiū ‖ ac famosissimū artium & medicine doctorē ‖ magistrum Paulum bagellardum a flumīe ‖ foeliciter explicit. ‖‖ Sola miseria caret inuidia ‖‖ M. CCCC. LXXII die xxi Aprilis. ‖‖ BAR VAL patanus F.F. ‖ MAR de septem arboribus prutenus.

Hain *2244. Proctor 6756. B. M. (IA. 29805).

23 December, 1472.

21. AVICENNA. Canonis liber iii.
[Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, Padua.]

Folio. 266 printed leaves, 2 columns. 51 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 114 mm.).

1a. Fen. prima ē de diuersis egretudībus capīs ‖ Fen. secūda ē de egritudībus neruoꝝ ‖ ... 4a, col. 2 COLOPHON: Expliciunt capitula libri tertii canonum ‖ Auicēne. die. xxiii. decembris. Anno Dñi ‖ .Mcccclxxii. 5a. [I]Nquit Galienus. Intentio ‖ īcreādo caput nō ē cerebrū ‖ neq̄ auditus: neq̄ odora-‖tus: neq̄ gustus: neq̄ tac-‖tus. Hec enim mēbra et ‖ uirtutes ī aīalibus reperiūt' ‖ capite carentibus ... 266a. END: Explicit. Liber. Tertius. Auicenne.

Hain-Reichling 2213. Biblioteca Comunale, Bologna.

*** The only detailed description of this book (that of Reichling, given above) comprises solely the third book of Avicenna's Canon, while the brief notice in Hain would appear to indicate the same, although it is headed: 'libb. I. II. et III.'

22 November, 1472.

22. ARISTOTELES. De anima [with the commentary of Averroes].
Laurentius Canozius, Padua.

Folio. 90 leaves. 2 columns. 50 lines of text, 63 of commentary. Gothic types (text, Proctor no. 2, 116 mm.; commentary, Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

1ª. [H]Onorus honora‖bilium notitiam ‖ opinantes. Ma‖gis autes alteras ‖ altera: aut secun‖dus certitudines ‖ aut ex eo q̃ meli‖orum quidem ꝛ mirabiliorum est: ‖ . . . 90ª. COLOPHON: Noue translationi librorus anime: ꝛ ueteri ab Aueroi hispano cordu‖bensi commentate: summi philoso‖phi Aristotelis ex Stragyra gretie ‖ oppido Nicomachi medicine artis ‖ professoris filii: deo fauēte maxīo ‖ finis impositus est. Nobilis vicen‖tini Ioannisphilippi Aureliani ꝛ ‖ fratrum impensa. Opera uero atq̃ ‖ ingenio Laurentii Canozii Lende‖nariensis impresse Pataui. Anno ‖ Christi optimi. M. cccc. ii. ꝛ. Lxx. ‖ Decimo Kalendas Decembris.

Hain-Reichling 1709. B.M. (IC. 29844).

[1472?]

23. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Liber de homine.
[Federicus de Comitibus, Iesi.]

Quarto. 69 leaves, the first blank. 32 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

2ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS. AD ‖ .R. D. ARCHIEPISCOPVM. STRIGONIE-‖NSEM. IN. LIBRVM. DE. HOMINE. EPistola ‖‖ [D]VM opus de homine his diebus ꝑxi-‖me ellapsis absolutum. R. P. diligenter ‖ inquirerem . . . 3ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS ‖ LIB. DE HOMINE INCHOAT PRIMVS. ‖ [C]Aput dicit̃ totū illud quod collo substen‖tat̃ cuius sūmitas q̃a ad occipitiū in decli‖ue uertit̃ nūcupat̃ uertex: . . . 38ᵇ. [E]Xteriorē hoīem libro supiore. R. P. satis sup‖q̃ descripsimus secūdū anī nrī ꝑpoītū nūc id ‖ (39ª) aggrediemur quod īpolicitis fuerat . . . 69ᵇ. COLOPHON: GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS. SE‖CVNDVS. ET. VLTImus de Homiē Liber Explicit.

Proctor 7356 (see note below). B.M. (IB. 30113).

*** Proctor at first catalogued this book among the Italian adespota ('Unknown Places, B, i, §3, Venezia?') but afterwards placed it with the early productions of the press of De Comitibus at Iesi.

1472.

24. PETRVS DE ABANO. Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum et praecipue medicorum. Tractatus de venenis.
Thomas de Hermannstadt and Johannes Vurster, Mantua.

Folio. 363 (?) leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2ª. CONCILIATOR. DIFFERENTI‖ARUM PHILOSOPHORVM ET ‖ PRECIPVE MEDICORVM: CLA‖RISSIMI VIRI PETRI DE ABA‖NO PATAVINI FOELICITER ‖ INCIPIT. PROLOGVS. 5ª. DIFFERENTIA PRIMA. ‖‖ [Q]VOD NECESSA‖riū non sit . . . 355ᵇ. COLOPHON: LAVS. DEO. AMEN. ‖ FINIT CONCI‖LIATOR. Lodouicus Carmelita primus ‖ hoc opus aere īprimi iussit Mātuae. per Thomā ‖ septēcastrēsem de ciuitate Hermāni & Iohannē ‖ Burster de Cāpidōa socios.

Anno uerbi īcarnati ‖ .M CCCC LXXII. 356ª. TRACTATVS DE VENENIS. A ‖ MAGISTRO PETRO DE ABBA‖NO EDITVS. 362ᵇ. COLOPHON: DEO GRATIAS. ‖ Mantue hoc phylosophorum decus Illu‖strissimo principe & domino: domino ‖ Lodouicho de Gonzagha Mar‖chione ibidem feliciter re‖gnante impressum. An‖nis uerbi incarnati ‖ .M. cccc. lxxii.

Hain *1 (counting 371 printed leaves). Proctor 6883. Pellechet 1 (counting 364 leaves). B.M. (IC. 30622).

See Plate III.

[About 1472.]

25. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. De memoria augenda.
Petrus de Colonia and Johannes de Bamberga, Perugia.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 28 lines. No signatures. Presumably roman type.

⁎ This edition seems now to be known only from the notice in G. B. Vermiglioli, Della tipografia Perugina del secolo XV. (1806), no. xviii of his list.

[About 1475?]

26 [**88** A]. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Liber de homine.
[Bologna.]

Folio. 76 leaves, the first blank. 31–33 lines. Roman type (Proctor 'Italy, Unknown Places, B, 1, § 4', no. 1, 116 mm.); also rude Greek type.

2ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNIENSIS. ‖ AD. R. D. ARCHIEPISCOPVM. STRIGO‖NIENSEM. IN. LIBRVM. DE. HOMINE. ‖ EPISTOLA. ‖ [D]Vm opus de homine his diebus ꝑxīe ‖ elapsis absolutum. R. P. diligenter in‖quirerem . . . 3ª. GALEOTTI. MARCII. NARNIENSIS. DE ‖ HOMINE. LIBER. INCHOAT. PRIMVS. ‖ [C] Aput dicitur totū illud quod collo sub‖stentatur. cuius sumitas quia ad occipi‖tium indecliue uertitur nūcupatur uer‖tex . . . 40ᵇ. Galeotti Martii Narniensis De homine primus ex‖plicat. 41ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNI‖ENSIS. DE. HOMINE. LIBER. SE‖CVNDVS. INCHOAT. 76ª. COLOPHON: Galeotti Martii Narniensis Secundus & ultim⁹ ‖ de homine Liber explicat.

Hain *7433. Proctor 7358. Pellechet-Polain 4977. B.M. (IB. 29274).

⁎ Printed with the same type as Barbatia, Iohannina, 1475 (Hain *2429, Proctor 6669).

[About 1473.]

27. ISIDORVS. Etymologiae.
[Johann Mentelin, Strasburg.]

Folio. 142 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns (except on leaf 74). 51 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 6, 112 mm.).

2ª. INCIPIT EPISTOLA ISIDORI IV‖NIORIS HISPALENSIS EPISCO⸗‖PI AD BRAVLIONEM CESARAV‖GVSTANVM EPISCOPVM. 3ᵇ. col. 2. INCIPIT LIBER PRIMVS ETHI⸗‖MOLOGIARVM ISIDORI HISPA‖LENSIS EPISCOPI. DE DISCIPLI‖NA ET ARTE. 142ª. END: . . . ut vis morbi ignis ardore siccetur. ‖ (COLOPHON) EXPLICIT LIBER ETHIMO‖LOGIARVM ISIDORI ISPA‖LENSIS EPISCOPI.

Hain *9270. Proctor 227. B.M. Inc. I, p. 57, IC. 586.

⁎ The colophon is omitted in some copies.—For note of medical matter in this work see no. 13 above.

[1473?]

28. EYBE, ALBRECHT VON. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 61 leaves. 33–35 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, early state, 118 mm.).

1ª. [D]Ie naturlichen meyster habent in irer schul ‖ vñ ůbung fůrgenomē vnd gedisputiert . . . 2ª. Ob einem mañ sey zů nemen ein eelich weib oď nit. 61ª. END: . . . gib ouch herr vns die gnad d' rew aller ‖ vnser sunden | die zeit der bůſs vñ folbringūg der arbeit ‖ dz wir durch beispil vñ exempel deins dieners albani ‖ wirdig werden vñ erlangē abweschūg vnser sůnd vñ ‖ werdent geweiset ůber den Schnee in gegenwertig-‖keit deiner gotheyt.

Hain *6827. Proctor 1562. B.M. Inc. II, p. 320, IB. 5532.

** Hain (no. 6830) and Panzer (Deutsche Annalen, i, 69, 18) note an edition of this tract which neither of them had seen, alleged to have been completed by Zainer 'an dem achten tag sant Iacobs des merern' [i. e. 1 August], 1472. As this is the precise date found in the colophon of Zainer's edition of Ingold, Das goldne Spiel (Hain *9187), the entry is no doubt merely a misdescription of the present edition, the confusion arising from the fact that the book from which it was taken contained a copy both of the Eyb and the Ingold; possibly this was the very volume now in the British Museum (see the description in B.M. Inc. II, p. 317, IB. 5435).

See Plate IV.

11 January, 1473.

29. STEINHÖWEL, HEINRICH. Regimen wider die Pestilenz.

Johann Zainer, Ulm.

Quarto. 40 leaves. 24 lines. Woodcut border on 1ª. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1*, 116 mm.) for text, roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110 mm.) for Latin phrases.

1ª. VNdanckberkeit (alsz die ‖ alten wÿsen schribē) ist ‖ fůr andere laster zesche‖ten. So aber ich Hain-‖ricus Stainhőwel von ‖ wÿl doctor in den ercz-‖nÿen | so vil gůtheit er gunst vnd nucz | ÿecz zweÿ vñ zweinczig iar | von den fůr-‖sichtigen ersamen vñ wÿsen burgermei-‖stern | rāt vnd ganczer gemaind der stat ‖ Vlm | minen liebē herren | enpfangen ha-‖be . . . 40ᵇ. COLOPHON. Getruckt tzů Vlm von Iohanne ‖ tzainer vō Růtlingen | am montag ‖ nach Erhardi. Nach Cristi geburt ‖ M⁰ cccc⁰ lxxiij⁰. Laus deo.

Hain *15058 (= 13737). Proctor 2492. B.M. Inc. II, p. 520, IA. 9103.

See Plate V.

20 October, 1473.

30. ARISTOTELES. Lapidarius.
QVOMODO uirtutes lapidum pretiosorum augmentantur. Physiognomica regia.

[Lucas Brandis], Merseburg.

Folio. 40 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 37 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 121 mm.).

2ª. [A]Ttendite a falsis ‖ ꝓphetis qui ueni-‖unt ad uos in ue-‖stimentis ouiū. in‖ trinsecus aūt sunt ‖ lupi rapaces . . . 31ᵇ, col. 2, line 18: de Phisonomia ‖ [R]Estat de

signis || phisonomie q̄ || sunt disposicōes || naturales corpo||ris. uirtutes et || uicia que sunt || . . . 39b, col. 1 : Explic̄ liber de phisonomia ||| liber em̄ diuidit̄ in tres par||tes In p̄ma pte tradit̄ vide⁄||lic3 Lapidarius aristotilis. || de nouo a greco trāslat⁹ . . . Scd'o qūo uirtutes p̄ci||oso¾ lapid' augmentat̄ et al||terat̄ . . . (Col. 2, l. 10) : Tercia pars est de ip̄a met || phisonomia / & incipit ibi || Restat de signis phisomie. || (COLOPHON) Anno dm̄ Millesimoq̄drin⁄||gentesimoseptuagesimoter||cō in uigilia xj miliū virginū || cōpletū est p̄sens opus In || Ciuitate. Merszborg:.

Hain 1777. Proctor 2601. B.M. Inc. II, p. 546, IB. 9605.

7 May, 1473.

31. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.
Conradus Sweynheym and Arnoldus Pannartz, Rome.

Folio. 402 leaves, the first and last blank. 46 lines. Book i (contents) in two columns Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2a. C. PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER || PRIMVS DE HIS QVAE SINGVLIS LIBRIS CONTI||NENTVR INCIPIT FOELICITER. ||| C. Plynius Secundus Nouocomensis Vespasiano suo salutem. ||| . . . 3b. CAPITVLA SECVNDI LI||BRI DE MVNDO ELEME||NTIS ET SYDERIBVS. 401b. COLOPHON : see facsimile.

Aſpiciſ illuſtriſ lector quicunq; libelloſ
Si cupiſ artificum nomina noſſe: lege.
Aſpera ridebiſ cognomina teutona forſan
Mitigee arſ muſiſ inſcia uerba uirum:
Córaduſ ſuueynheym: Arnoldoſ pānartzq; magiſtri
Rome impreſſerunt talia multa ſimul.

M.CCCC.LXXIII.
die Veneriſ. vii. Mai.

Hain 13090. Proctor 3335. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 17, IC. 17212.

30 October, 1473.

32. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippocratis cum quaestionibus.
[Venice.]

Folio. 190 leaves, the last blank. 2 columns. 51 lines. Roman type (115 mm.).

1a. IACOBI FORLIVIENSIS IN AFFO||RISMOS YPOCRATIS EXPOSITI|| ONES CVM QVESTIONIBVS FE-||LICITER INCIPIVNT. ||| [V]ITA BREVIS. ARS || VERO LONGA. TE||MPVS AVTEM AC-||VTVM. EXPERIM-||ENTVM

VERO FA‖LLAX. IVDICIVM A‖VTEM DIFFICILE . . . 146ª, col. 2: EINIS QVAR‖TE PARTICVLE. 147ª. [S]PASMVS EX EL‖LEBORO . . . 189ᵇ. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

IACOBI FORLIVIENSIS IN AFFO
RISMOS YPOCRATIS EXPOSI-
TIO ET QVESTIONES FELICI-
TER EXPLICIVNT PENVLTIMO
OCTOBRIS .M. CCCC. LXXIII.

Hain *7247. B.M. (IC. 19675).

** The type found in this book closely resembles Jenson's first type, but a few of its forms are not found in Jenson's authentic work, and this, together with the large number of printer's errors, suggests that it is not one of Jenson's own productions.

3 August, 1473.

33. SIMON IANVENSIS, a Cordo. Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis sanationis.

Antonius Zarotus, Milan.

Folio. 157 printed leaves. 2 columns. 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110/1 mm.).

1ª. Synonyma Simonis Genuensis. ‖‖

Cognita non plene medicīe noīa rerū
Prōere ꝑposui: quo iuuet artis opª.
Si q̄tū uolui tādē non posse negaui:
Aduenīā satis est hoc uoluisse satis.

3ª, col. 2, l. 5: [A]Abanitib et Alcutub uel cu‖tub . . . 20ª, col. 2, l. 9: Armech in secūdo canoīs aui. expōiť q ‖ ē herba iamēa bōi odoris siſis cīamo‖mo grosso Io. serap. ca. de egritudībª ‖ gīgiuaꝛ dicit q ē medicīa inda siſis ci‖namomo ē bona ut dicūt ulceribª o-‖ris . . . 157ª. COLOPHON: Opus Impssū Mſi p Antoniū Zarotū ‖ parm̄sem āno dn̄i. M. cccc. lxxiii. Die ‖ Martis .iii. Augusti. ‖‖ FINIS:.

Hain-Reichling 14747. Proctor 5774. B.M. (IB. 25918).

4 August, 1473.

34. SERAPION, IOANNES. Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.]

Antonius Zarotus, Milan.

Folio. 185 leaves. 2 columns. 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110/1 mm.).

1ª. LIBER SERAPIONIS AGRE‖gatus ī medicīis simplicibª Trāsla-‖tō Symōis Ianuēsis interp̄te Abraā ‖ iudeo tortuosiēsi de arabico ī latinū ‖ Inquit Serapion. ‖‖ [P]Ostq̄ Vidi Librum Dia‖scoridis & Librū Gal'i. ī ‖ medicīis simplicibª agre‖gatos . . . Ibid.,

col. 2: PARS PRIMA INCIPIT ||| SERMO ꝑm⁹ de medicia substāci‖is: . . . . 183ª, col. 2: INCIPIT Liber Galieni Ad Papiam || De Virtute Centauree. Capl'm Pri‖mum De Intētione Eius In Hoc LI‖bro. 185ª. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Opus Impreſſum Mlī Per Antōium
Zarotum Parmēſem Anno domini
Mccccclxxiii Die Mercurī.iii.Auguſti

EXPLICIT LIBER GALIENI DE
CENTAVREA.

Hain *14691. Proctor †5775.

12 February, 1473.

35. AVICENNA. Canon de medicina [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis].

Philippus de Lavagna, Milan.

Folio. Vol. i, 176 leaves, 1 and 92 blank; vol. ii, 235 leaves, the first blank; vol. iii, 162 leaves. 50 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 112 mm.).

VOL. I. 2ª. // Liber canonis primus quez princeps aboali || abinsceni de medicina edidit/ translatus a ma‖gistro Gerardo cremonensi ī toleto ab arabico || in latinum. // Verba aboali abinsceni. 176ᵇ, col. 2, END: Liber canonis auicene Secundus cum dei || laude explicit. VOL. II. 2ª. DICTIO prima. de uniuersis egritudinibus || capitis tertij libri canoīs ī medicīa. 231ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explect⁹ ē tractat⁹ secund⁹ de doloribꝰ hoꝝ mē‖brorū et cū iꝑi⁹ cōplemēto ꝑpleī fen xxijª/ et cuz || ci⁹ ꝑplemēto cōpleī liber terci⁹ de curatioōe eg̃‖tudinū accidētiuz unicuiq mēbro a uertice ad || calces usq/ q̄ in homīe accidē solēt. Canonis re‖lati abuhali alhasen abinseni. || Mediolaī die xij. februarij. 1473. ꝑ Magistruz || Filippum de lauagnia huius artis stampandi in || hac urbe primum latorem atq inuentorem. 232ª–235ª [table in 3 columns] VOL. III. 1ª. // Liber canonis 4ᵘˢ incipit de egritudinibus || particularibus q̄ cuz accidunt non appriantur || uni mbro continens septem fen. 162ᵇ, col. 1, END: // Completus ē liber quintus Libri canonis q || est antidotarium senis regis aboali hasen filij || haly ab inseni. Et eius ꝑplemento completus ē || liber totus ad laudem dei.

Hain 2200. Pellechet 1659. B.M. (IC. 26105, vol. ii only).

4 August, 1473.

36. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. De consolatione medicinarum, &c.

Philippus de Lavagna, Milan.

Folio. 156 leaves, 1 and 156 blank. 41 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 112 mm.).

2ª. [I]Ncipit liber de consolatione medi‖cinaꝝ simpliciū solutiuaꝝ Iohānis || heben Mesue. ||| [I]N nomine Dei miꝑicordis cui⁹ || nutu ꝑmo recipit gratias ꝛ doc‖trina ꝑfectionē / principiuz uer‖boꝝ Iohānis filij Mesue . . . 76ª. Finis antidotarij. 77ª. Sūma secunda

huius grabadin incipit || In qua distinguntur medicine a ꝑpriate || egritudinibus singuloꝝ membroꝝ. 125ª. // Finit particula p̄ma sectionis prime. || // Incipit secūda sectionis prime. 155ᵇ. COLOPHON: // Explicit opus. heben. Mesue Impssuꝫ || ꝑ Magistrū Philippuꝫ lauaniaꝫ. et cor||rectuꝫ ac diligenter exaīnatuꝫ ꝑ Egre||gios doctores almi collegij mediolanēꝑ || Anno domini .i473. Die. 4° Augusti || Regnaute Illuᵐᵒ. d.d. Galeaꝫ maria ui||cecomite etc̄. Duce Ml'i q̄nto. || Finis.

Hain *11105. Proctor †5842.

See Plate VI.

[1473?]

37. FERRARIVS, IOANNES MATTHAEVS, de Gradibus. Practica. [Philippus de Lavagna, Milan; or Joannes de Sidriano, Pavia?]

Folio. Pt. 1: 244 leaves, the first blank. Pt. 2: 268 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 50 lines. Gothic type (Lavagna, Proctor no. 2; or Sidriano, Proctor no. 1?, 112 mm.).

PART I. 2ª. [P]ARS p̄ma Comētarij Textual' In || Nonū Almāsoris Cū Ampliaciōibᵖ et || Addicionibus Materierum per Magistrū || Ioannem Matheū Ex Ferrarijs De gradi || Mediolanēsem. 244ª. finis huiᵖ caⁱ de cardiaca passione cū dei laude. || Et ꝑsequēter huiᵖ pᵉ ꝑtis. PART II. 2ª. [I]Lustrissime et excellentissime prīceps || domine mi singularissime c̄. . . . (l. 32) Ex papia die. 9. mīsis octobris. 1471. || (text) [C]VMQVE Dolor aut || pūctio alicui supuenēit . . . 267ª. AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: Inceptuꝫ ꝑ magistruꝫ marchuꝫ de gati-naria āno || 1462. die 17. octobris ꝛ finituꝫ in studio. d. Mʳⁱ || Iohannis Matthei. huiᵖ operis ꝓpositoris anno || 1471. die 25. Septembris. || (table). 267ᵇ, col. 2, END: . . . ī locis maīfestis ī fol'. 286.

Hain-Reichling 7836. Pellechet-Polain 5284 (part 2 only).

*** The type with which this book is printed was used in the year 1473, apparently in exactly the same state, both by Philippus de Lavagna at Milan and Joannes de Sidriano at Pavia. The attribution to Lavagna is strengthened by the fact that another large medical work (Avicenna, Canon, no. 35 above) was printed by him with the same type and with the same number of lines to the column. Sidriano is only known to have produced a single book, a legal folio dated 30 October, 1473, and also with 50 lines to the column (Hain *1597); as this was his first work, the present book, if it be his, must be later than this date.

[About 1473.]

38. ARISTOTELES. Parua naturalia. [With the commentary of Averroes.]

[Laurentius Canozius, Padua.]

Folio. 24 leaves. 2 columns. 50 lines of text, 63 of commentary. Gothic types (text, Proctor no. 2, 116 mm.; commentary, Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

1ª. [Q]Voniaꝫ aūt de aīa p̄m se||ipsam determīatus est ꝛ || de uirtutuꝫ q̄libꝫ ex ꝑte || ipsius . . . 20ª, col. 2: In hoc tractatu ꝑscrutaī de cauᵖ longitudi||nis . . . 24ᵇ, col. 1, END: substantia orbis c̄.

Hain 1716. Pellechet 1213.

11 May, 1473.

39. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Antidotarium.
Conradus de Paderborn, [Padua].

Folio. 13 printed leaves. 2 columns. 44 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1ª. [C]Listere cōe lenitm̄ ‖ ℞. malue matꝝ ui‖olarū. añ. M. i. fi‖at . . . 13ᵇ. COLOPHON: Et sic est finis huius antidotarii ‖ per famosissimū artium ꝛ medicine ‖ monarchā magistrū Antoniū guay‖neriū papiensem. Cuiꝰ aīa requies‖cat in pace. .AmeN. ‖ Inpressum est hoc presens opus‖culum per me Magistꝝ Conrardū ‖ de paderbarne. Anno domini Mᵒ ‖ ccccᵒ lxxiiiᵒ xiᵒ die mensis Maii.

Hain *8102. Campbell 859. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

1473.

40. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de uenenis.
ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de uenenis.
VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.
[Leonardus Achates], Padua.

Quarto. 48 leaves, the first blank. 26 and 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 105 mm.).

TRACTATVS DE VENENIS. A MAGISTRO PETRO DE ABBANO EDITVS.

De prologo agitur. i
De diuiſione uenenorum. ii
De unoquoq; ueneno in ſpeciali. iii
Modꝰ ſm quem uenenum interficit. iiii

2ª. See facsimile. 4ª. DE PROLOGO CAPITVLVM. I. ‖‖ [R]EVERENDISSIMO IN CRISTO ‖ patri & dño. domino. N. diuina prouidentia ‖ summo pontifici. Petrus de Abbano mīmꝰ ‖ medicorū cum deuotione . . . 29ᵇ, l. 21: mater omniū medicinaꝝ a medicis ē appellata. ‖‖ DEO GRATIAS. 30ª. DE LAPIDE BEGAAR EXPANDECTIS ‖ [L]Apis begaar latīe l' lapis liberās a uenenis ara-‖bi. Hager . . . 30ᵇ, COLOPHON: FINITVM. ‖ PADVE ANNO DO‖MINI. M. CCCC. LXXIII. ‖ DEO GRATIAS. 31ª. TRACTATVS MAGISTRI ARNALDI. ‖ DE VILLA NOVA DE ARTE COGNOS‖CENDI VENENA CVM QVIS TIMET SI‖BI EA MINISTRARI. 34ª. Explicit libellꝰ d' uenēis mgrī Arnaldi d' uilla noua. 34ᵇ. ADDITIO. ‖ [N]ota ꝙ curatio ueneni . . . Ibid., l. 12: INCIPIT TRACTATVS DE EPIDIMIA. ‖ ET PESTE DOMINI VALASTI DE TA‖RENTA REGIS FRANCIE PROTHOME‖DICI EXCELLENTISSIMI PROLOGVS. 48ᵇ, END: Et sic est finis totius tractatus. ‖ DEO GRATIAS.

Hain 8 (first tract only). Proctor 6775. B.M. (IA. 29873, 74).

41. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de uenenis.
ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de uenenis.
VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.
[Thomas de Hermannstadt and Johannes Vurster], Mantua.

Quarto. 42 leaves, the first blank. 30 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 99 mm,).

2ª. TRACTATVS DE VENENIS. A MAGISTRO ‖ PETRO DEABBANO EDITVS. ||| De prologo agitur. .i. 3ᵇ. DE PROLOGO CAPITVLVM. I. ‖ [R]EVERENDISSIMO IN CRISTO ‖ patri & domino domino. N. diuina prouidentia ‖ summo pontifici Petrus de Abbano minimus ‖ medicorum cum deuotione . . . 25ª, l. 22 : . . . et ideo mater ‖ omniū medicinarum a medicis est appellata. ||| .:DEO GRATIAS:. 25ᵇ. DE LAPIDE BEGAAR EX PANDECTIS. 26ª, COLOPHON: FINI:|||TVM. MAN|||TVE ANNO. DO:|||MINI. M. CCCC. LXXIII. ‖ .:DEO GRATIAS:. 27ª. TRACTATVS MAGISTRI ARNALDI ‖ DE VILLA NOVA DE ARTE COGNOS‖CENDI VENENA CVM QVIS TIMET ‖ SIBI EA MINISTRARI. 29ᵇ. Explicit libellus de uenēis magistri Arnaldi de uilla noua. 30ª. ADDITIO. Ibid., l. 13: INCIPIT TRACTATVS DE EPIDIMIA ‖ ET PESTE DOMINI VALASTI DE TA‖RENTA REGIS FRANTIE PROTHOME‖ DICI EXCELLENTISSIMI PROLOGVS. 42ª. END: Et sic est finis totius tractatus DEO GRATIAS:

Hain *7+*1805. Proctor 6884. B.M. (IA. 30623).

[About 1473.]

42. ARISTOTELES. Problemata. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.]
Johannes Vurster and Johannes Baumeister, Mantua.

Quarto. 96 leaves, the first blank. 39 lines. 2 columns on 92ª–96ª. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2ª. ARISTOTELIS. QVAESTIONES. VARIAE. GENE‖RATIM. COLLECTAE. ATQVE. ITA. IN. PLVRA. ‖ DIGESTAE. VOLVMINA. ||| [C]Vr exuperantiæ nimiæ comittendi morbos uim habeant. An ‖ quia uel excessum uel defectum efficiant . . . 90ª, COLOPHON: LAVS. DEO. ||| Mantuæ hoc sūmi philosophorum prīcipis Arestotelis ꝑbleumatū ‖ nouam ad Nicolaum quintum pontificem secunduꝫ traductionē ‖ per Theodorum Gazes græcum. Illustrissimo prīcipe & domīo ‖ Domino Lodouico de Gonzagha Marchione ibidem tunc ‖ regnāte. per Iohannē Vurster de Compidona. & Iohannē ‖ Baumeister. socios uolumen impressuꝫ finit fœliciter. 91ª, [table of sections]: TRADVCTIO. NOVA. PROBLEMATVM. ‖ ARISTOTELIS. AD. NICOLAVM. QVIN‖TVM. PONTIFICEM. PER. THEODOR.‖VM. GAZES. GRAECVM. PER. PARTI.‖CVLARVM. DIVISIONEM. 92ª. TABVLA. PARTICVLARIS ‖ AD. MATERIAS. DIVER‖SAS. PROBLEMATVM. ‖ . . . 96ª, END: FINIS.

Hain-Reichling 1729. Proctor 6886. B.M. (IB. 30628)

24 March, 1473.

43. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Tractatus de balneis.
FRANCISCVS DE SENIS. Dicta de balneo Petrioli.
TVRA DE CASTELLO. De balneis Porrettanis.
Johannes de Rheno, [Santorso.]

Quarto. 12 leaves, the last blank. 29 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

1b. (table) De Thermis || . . . 2a. INCIPIT TRACTATVS DE BALNE||IS SECVNDVM GENTILEm de fulgīeo ||| [I]Ntendo modernos docere medicos q̄|| breuius potero de naturis balneorū || nos circūdantium . . . 6b. ALIQVA DICTA DE BALNEO PETRIO||LI MAGISTRI FRANCISCI DE SENIS || ORDINATA PRO domīo episcopo papiensi. || [P]Rimo sciendū . . . 11b. COLOPHON: Iste liter compositus est per egregium militem || & legum doctorem. & artium medicinæ magist-||rum dominrm Turan de Castelo ||| Debile principium melior finisꝙ sequetur ||| Explicit hoc opus per magistrum Iohānnem de || reno sub anno domini Milessimo quadragētessimo || septuagessimo tertio die uigessimo qnarto martii.

Hain *4592 (= 7571). Bibl. Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

[1473.]

44. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Tractatus de utilitatibus aquae balnei de Porretta.

RECETTA dell' aqua del bagno de Porretta.

[Johannes de Rheno, Santorso.]

Quarto. 10 leaves. 30 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

1a. [T]Ractatus de utilitatibus aque balnei de porretta. Et || modo usus ipsius. Et quas īfirmitates curat Secūdū Gē||tilē speculatorē de fulgineo et doctorē fāmosissimum. 3b. AMEN. 4a. [S]Tephanus matthaeus de matthaeis || Romanus Versus ad idem. 5a. QVESTA E LA RECETTA DE LAQVA DEL || bagno de la porretta: el quale e buono sopra one diffecto || et one captiuita netta a ciaschuno: che uole obseruare la soa || regola . . . 10b. FINIS.

University Library, Bologna

*** The above is described as part of the preceding by L. Frati in Bibliofilia, xvii (1915–16), p. 361, no. 4. It has here been separately entered since the Bologna copy seems to be the only one known. The first four leaves are perhaps as Hain *7572.

3 August, 1473.

45. PORCASTRIS, SIGISMVNDVS DE. Quaestio de restauratione humidi.

Johannes de Rheno, [Santorso.]

Folio. 10 leaves. 2 columns. 48 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

1a. [Q]Verī utꝝ humidū || substātificū ī corpōe || tēp̄ato restauratū sit || purius & perfectius || humido substātifi° || . . . 10a, col. 2, COLOPHON: Cōpleta est questio de restauratōne hu||midi ꝑpilata ab excellētissīo magistro || Sigismundo deporcastris die 3a mensis || Augusti. 1473. || Per me magistꝝ Iohannez de Reno.

Hain-Reichling 13291. Bibl. Nazionale, Naples.

*** The author's name is also spelt 'Polcastris'.

[1473–4.]

46. METLINGER, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Regiment der jungen Kinder.
[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 28 leaves, the last blank. 33 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, second state, 118 mm.).

1ª. [W]Ann nach ansehung gȯtlicher || vnd menschlicher ordenung vnnd || gesaczt ein yeglich vatter vnd mů⸗||ter gebrechelicheit so iren kinden besunder || die noch in kintlichem alter vnder siben ia||ren seind . . . bin ich Bartholome⁹ metlinger || in ertzney doctor von Augspurg mer malē || bewegt . . . disen kurtzē auszug ze begreiffen . . . 27ᵇ. END: Gesche||hen als mā zalt nach xp̄i geburt tauset vier⸗||hundert vnd in dē lxxiij. iar | an dem achten||den tag sant Endris des zwȯlffboten.

Hain 11127. Proctor 1537. B.M. Inc. II, p. 321, IB. 5454.

[1473–74.]

47. VOCABVLARIVS. Vocabularius rerum.
[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 138 leaves. 35 lines. Woodcut capital on 2ᵇ. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, second state, 118 mm.).

1ª. Registrū vocabularij sequentis. 2ᵇ. CAput/ haupt/ Est membrum ani⸗||malis in quo omnium sensuum || tam exteriorum q̄m interiorum or⸗||gana ponuntur . . . 138ᵇ. END: Laus deo pax viuis requies eterna sepultis.

Proctor 1576. B.M. Inc. II, p. 321, IB. 5564.

[About 1474.]

48. ARISTOTELES. De physiognomia [and other tracts].
[Arnold ther Hoernen, Cologne.]

Quarto. 38 leaves. 27 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 B, 100 mm.).

1ª. (red or black) Tractatus de pomo et morte incliti prīcipis ph̄orū || aristotilis incipit feliciť. Tractat⁹ eiusdē aristoti||lis de bona fortuna. Itē ali⁹ tractat⁹ de drīa spūs || et anime phisicus. Tractatus eiusdē ph̄i de phisio||nomia. Eiusdē de inūdacōne nili fluuij in egipto. 24ª. Incipit liber de phisionomia aristotilis. || [Q]Voniam et anime sequnť corpora . . . 35ª. Explicit phisionomia aristotilis. 38ª. END: De nilo quidem igiť hec dicta sunt.

Hain 1786. Voulliéme 161. Proctor 958. B.M. Inc. I, p. 204, IA. 3206 (impf.).

28 August, 1474.

49. METLINGER, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Regiment der jungen Kinder.
Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 26 leaves, the last blank. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 138 mm.).

1ª. Ein Regiment der jungen Kinder . . || WAnn nach ansehung gȯtlicher vn̄ mensch-

lichē || ordnung vñ gesaczt / ein yegklich vatter vnd || můter gebrechelicheit so jren kündē besunder || die noch jn kintlichem alter vnder siben jaren || seind / durch jren vnfleyß vñ versaumnuß zů || steen. zů verantwurten vnd zů bůssen schuldig seind. 2^a. See facsimile.

Constātinus ſpricht ſo die frucht an die welt geborn würt / So ſol die heb ām dem kind greiffen jn ſeinen mund vnd ſol ein roſen hönig oder ſunſt ein hönig an den finger ſtreÿchen damit ſÿ dem kind die / pühelet den / gomen / vnd die zügen bereiten ſol / vñ ſol auch ſchawē ob etwaß zů löſe ſeÿ das ſol ſÿ löſen Dar nach ſol man den nabel abſchneÿden vier finger lanz / vnd ſol gebunden ſein an des kinds vñ auch an der miter leib mit einem ſtarcken geleichen faden vrſachē

25^b. COLOPHON: Gedruckt vñ volēndet von johñi Bämler. Zů || Augspurg. An sant. Augusteins tag als man || zalt nach xpi ge burt tausent vierhundert vnd || jn dem lxxiiij. jar. .

Part of Hain *11128. Proctor †1607 (imperfect). Sudhoff 36.

*** Hain describes this and the following tract (no. 50) as respectively the first and third items of a tract-volume issued in the course of 1474 with a collective table of contents. Cf. Bämler's Regimen sanitatis of 1472 (no. 14, note).

1474.

50. EYBE, ALBRECHT VON. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 62 leaves. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 138 mm.).

1^a. DIe natürlichen meÿster habend in irer schůl vñ ůb=||ung fürgenōmen vnd gedisputiert ein hübsche ge-||meÿne frage. Ob einem mann seÿ zenemen ein ee=||lich weib oder nit.... 62^b. COLOPHON: Gedruckt zů Augspurg von johanne || Bämler jn dem lxxiiij jare.

Hain *6831, part of *11128. Proctor 1612. B.M. Inc. II, p. 333, IB. 5663.

*** See note to the preceding tract.

1474.

51. STEINHÖWEL, HEINRICH. Büchlein der Ordnung der Pestilenz.

[Conrad Fyner, Esslingen.]

Quarto. ? leaves. 28 lines? Woodcut capital and border on 1^a. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, with German forms 96–98 mm.).

1ª. VNdanckberkeit || alß die die alten wi⸗||sen schriben) ist || für andere laster || zeschelten. So. || aber ich heinric⁹ || Stainhöwel . . . END: . . . deß helffer || sy der / mit deß hilff ich volbracht han diß regi⸗||men Amen.) lauß deo. ||| .M. CCCC. LXX. iiij.

Voulliéme (Berlin, Nachtrag) 1135, 5. Gesellschaft für Typenkunde, pl. 708.

[1474?]

52. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.
[Martin Flach, Basel.]

Folio. 14 leaves. 32 and 33 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 AB, 117 mm.).

Incipit tractatus de epidimia ⁊ peste
dom̃i valasci de tarenta: artiu⁊ ⁊ me
dicine doctoris excellentissimi. plog⁹

1ª. See facsimile. 14ª. END: Finis huius. Deo gratias⁘

Hain *15244. Proctor 7552. B.M. Inc. III, p. 741, IB. 37234.

[1474.]

53. CANDIDVS, PETRVS. De genitura hominis.
[Georgius Sachsel & Bartholomaeus Golsch, Rome.]

Quarto. 12 leaves. 25 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, first state, 114 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Candidus de genitura hõis incipit fęliciter ||| QVomodo generatur homo. || . . . 2ª. ¶ Candidus de genitura hõis īcipit fęliciter ||| [S]Atis constat hominem generari ex se||mine uiri & menstruo mulieris . . . 12ᵇ. ¶ ANGELVS Typhernas Colendo patri || D Petro de Nigionibus nobili Ianuensi . . . ibid., l. 13, END: . . . & errata castigato.

Pellechet-Polain 3194.

[1474.]

54. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de remediis venenorum.
[Georgius Sachsel & Bartholomaeus Golsch, Rome.]

Quarto. 36 leaves, the first and last blank. 24 and 25 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, first state, 114 mm.).

2ª. Tractat⁹ Pe. đ Abano de remediis uenenoꝝ ||| De prologo agitur. i||. . . 3ᵇ. l. 18:

CAPIT. I. ¶ De Prologo. || [R]Euerendissimo in xp̄o patri & domi||no dn̄o. N. diuina ꝓuidentia summo || pontifici . . . 35ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Finiunt Pe. de Abano remedia ueneno⁊.

Reichling 1. John Rylands Library. Edinburgh University Library.

1 March, 1474.

55. GVLIELMVS DE SALICETO. La ciroxia uulgarmente fata.
Filippo di Pietro, Venice.

Folio. 118 printed leaves. 34 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

Roponudo a ti dar o uer de componer un
libro de la operation manual: azo che la ſa-
tisfatiõ reſponda a la domanda a ti & a li
toi compagni: ſapi che la retificatiõe de que
ſta arte propriamente non e ſenõ per uſo et
ꝓ operatione. ¶Cõ zo ſia che la retificatiõ de
queſta arte ła qual pende da la operatiõ non
se retifica ſenon per queſta uia e modo: & in
ꝓzo dreta coſſa e in queſta parte de doctri
na de ꝓceder ſecũdo quele coſſe le quale ami

1ª. See facsimile. 4ᵇ, l. 20: CAPITOLO .I. DE LAQVA ASSVNADA IN LI CAVI DE LI FANTOLINI NOVELAMENTE NADI. 118ª. COLOPHON: Qui finiss la ciroxia de maistro guielmo da piaxẽca uulgar mẽte fata || Impresa ꝓ maistro philippo d pier o nel gianni del segnor. ||| n M. CCCC. LXXIIII. z || DIE. PRIMO. MARTII. DVCANTE. NICOLAO || MARCELLO.

Hain-Reichling 14147. Proctor †4254.

[1474?]

56. MERVLA, GEORGIVS. In librum De homine Galeotti Martii opus. [With other tracts.]
[Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice.]

Quarto. 82 leaves, 1 and 69 blank. 28–30 lines. Signatures, b–m. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.), also Greek type (110 mm.).

2ª. Georgius Merula Alexandrinus Laurentio & Iulia||no Medices Salutem. ||| [V]Eterem legimus professorum morem || fuisse: quem posteriores crescentibus sb̄||inde disciplinis seruauerunt: ut ueri ha-||bendi gratia: . . . 3ª. Georgii Alexandrini in librum de Homīe Galeoti || Narniensis opus. ||| sRipturus de homine: Immo potius de mem||bris humani corporis Galeotus si latinos grę||cosq̄ scriptores imitatus: opus suū confeciss3 || . . . 44ª, l. 20. . . . Illud nos addim⁹ ex Varronis Gelij & Macro||bij sententia: cubos dici latine tesseras. Sed astragalos || uocari latine talos: si libros Aristotelis ubi de ꝓtibus || animaliū

scribit: & nostri Plinij scripta quis cōtulerit || cognoscet. [44ᵇ, blank. 45–82 commentary on Sappho, emendations of Pliny and Vergil.]

Hain *11097. Proctor 4285. B.M. (IA. 20203).

[147]4.

57. GRAPHEVS (GRASSI), BENEVENVTVS. De oculis eorumque aegritudinibus.

Severinus Ferrariensis, [Ferrara.]

Quarto. 36 leaves, the last blank. 25 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1ᵃ. BENEVENVTI GRASSI HIE‖ROSOLIMITANI DOCTORIS ‖ CELEBERRIMI AC EXPERTIS‖SIMI DE OCVLIS EORVMQVE ‖ EGRITVDINIBVS & CVRIS FE‖LICITER INCIPIT. 35ᵇ, l. 6. FINIS. ||| Collige Ius. xii. herbarum. s. feniculi: rute: berbene: ‖ . . . (l. 15) Hoc enī unguentum mirabiliter opatur ad omni‖a uitia oculorum et precipue ad albuginem: et omnem ‖ ueterem eorum passionem: et lumē restituit: sic experto ‖ credendum est. ||| (COLOPHON:) SEVER. FERRAR. ‖ F F .IIII.

Hain-Reichling 7869. B.M. (IA. 25672).

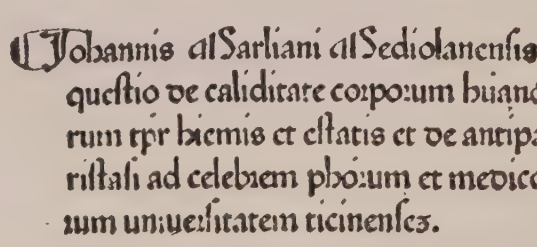
*** Severinus's edition of Albertus Trottus, De uero clerico, which is fully signed and dated 23 December, 1475, at the end of the table (Hain 588), concludes with the words: 'SEVER. FERRAR. F. F. V.' This makes it extremely probable that the 'IIII' at the end of the present tract is meant to indicate 1474 as the date of printing.

27 August, 1474.

58. MARLIANVS, JOANNES. Quaestio de caliditate corporum humanorum.

Antonius Zarotus, Milan.

Folio. 62 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. Gothic types (first words of paragraphs, Proctor no. 4, 111 mm.; text, Proctor no. 3, 111 mm.).


Johannis alSarliani alSediolanenſis
queſtio de caliditate corporum huiano
rum tpr hiemis et eſtatis et de antipa
riſtaſi ad celebrem phōrum et medico
rum uniuerſitatem ticinenſem.

2ᵃ. See facsimile. 62ᵃ, col. 1, l. 4: . . . Per me Iohānē de mar‖liano mediolanēsem probabilī sint nunc ‖ ita dicta . . . (l. 12) . . . Finita Galiate x octa‖uo mīsis nouembris Mcccclxxii. ||| Finis. ||| (COLOPHON:)

Mira parmīsis zaroth me Antoniꝰ arte
Anguigeri prima fecit in urbe ducis.
M cccc lxx iiii die xxseptimo augusti.

Hain 10771. Proctor 5784. B.M. (IB. 25942).

1 July, 1474.

59. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Liber de homine (Il Perchè).
Ugo Rugerius and Dionysius Bertochus, Bologna.

Folio. 109 printed leaves. 40 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 98 mm.).

LIBER DE HOMINE: CVIVS SŪT
LIBRI DVO. PRIMVS LIBER DE
CONSERVATIONE SANITATIS
CAPITVLVM PRIMVM DE CA
VSIS & NATVRIS OMNIVM EO
RVM QUAE SVMVNTVR IN
CIBO. QUAESITA. LXX. QUAESI
TVM PRIMVM. ¿?.

1ᵇ. MEA interest magnifice ac generose Miles Iohannes đ bentiuoliis ‖ . . . 2ª. See facsimile. ‖‖ [table in 2 columns.] 13ª. [P]ERCHE EL SOPERCHIO NE LE COSE Che ‖ noi uiuemo: & lo īdebito mō del uiuē nostro: īdu‖ce ī noi egritudīe . . . 109ª. COLOPHON: ¿ FINIS LAVS DEO AMEN ¿ ‖‖ BONONIAE IMPRESSVM PER ME VGONEM RVGERI‖VM. ET DONINVM BERTOCHVM REGIENSES ANNO ‖ DOMINI. M. CCCC. LXXIIII. DIE. PRIMA IVLII.

Hain-Reichling 10689 (with blank fol. 110). Proctor 6529. B.M. (IB. 28591, quiring admitting of no blank at end.)

[Not before 15 September], 1474.

60. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Tractatus de febribus. [Edited by Angelus Cato.]
Bertholdus Rihing, Naples.

Folio. 56 leaves, the first blank. 40 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 106 mm.).

2ᵇ. Angelus cato supinas de Beneuento. philosophus & me‖dicus Antonello. Bolumbrello Regio medico. S.P.D. . . . 3ª. ¶TRACTATVS DE FEBRIBVS EDITVS PER MAGIS‖TRVM ANTHONIVM GVAYNERIVM ARCIVM AC ‖ MEDICINE DOCTOREM EGREGIVM PAPIENSEM ‖ FELICITER INCIPIT. 56ª. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Fínitur tractatus utílíſſímus de febríbus edítus per magíſtrū Anthoníum Guaynerium arciū & medicíne doctorē famoſiſſimū Papienſē Impreſſus Neapolís per Magiſtrum Berchtoldum Ruíng. Anno dominí. M. CCCC. LXXIIII.

Fava-Bresciano 102. Proctor 6692. B.M. (IB. 29383).

*** Cato in his preface dated 15 September 1474 says that this tract had been 'ante ab aliis nescio quibus artificibus impressus', but so carelessly that he was compelled to revise it thoroughly before reprinting. The earlier edition referred to is evidently that produced by Conradus de Paderborn at Padua (no. 65).

1 April, 1474.

61. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Angelus Cato.]

Naples.

Folio. 342 leaves, 1 and 7 blank. 50 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (109 mm., Qu|).

2ª-6ᵇ. [table] 8ª. INCLYTO. ATQVE. GLO‖RIOSSISIMO. FERDI‖NANDO. SICILIAE. RE‖GI. ANGELVS. CATO. SV‖PINAS. DE BENEVEN‖TO. PHILOSOPHVS. ET ‖ MEDICVS. FOELICITA‖TEM. 10ª. TESTATIO. ATQVE. ‖ ADIVRATIO. EIVS‖DEM. ANGELI. CATO‖NIS. AD. MORTALES ‖ OMNES. VT. NON. NE‖GLIGANT. QVIN. HOC ‖ OPVS. PENES. SE. HA‖BEANT. ET. DILIGEN‖TISSIME. PERLEGANT. 11ª. (red) INCIPIT. LIBER. CI‖BALIS. ET. MEDICI‖NALIS. PANDECTA‖RVM. MATHEI. SIL‖VATICI. MEDICI. DE ‖ SALERNO. ET GLO‖RIOSISSIMO. ROBER‖TO. REGI. SICILIAE ‖ INSCRIPTVS. 341ᵇ. COLOPHON: EXPLICIT. liber Pandecta‖rum. Quem Angelus Cato Supinas ‖ de Beneuēto Philosophus & medicus ‖ magna cū diligētia z emēdate impri‖mendū curauit. in clarissima & nobi‖lissima atq; pstantissima Dulcissimaq; ‖ ciuitate Neapoli. Regum Ducum ‖ Procerumq; matre Prima Aprilis. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXIIII. ‖ Idcirco excelso deo gracias agamus ‖| Noscere q causas z certa vocabl'a reꝝ ‖ . . . (6th verse) Vrbs debꝫ quantū patria terra mihi. 342ª. [register].

Hain-Copinger 15194. Fava-Bresciano 86. B.M. (IC. 29360, wanting leaves 1–7).

*** This book is generally taken to be from the press of Arnoldus de Bruxella, but (1) the type is not quite the same as that printer's type 2, and would interrupt the sequence of his books printed with this type; (2) Cato, the editor, says (8ᵇ) that he had it printed by 'Germanus quidam unus ex eis qui imprimendorum characterum litterarum artificium nostrae aetati tradiderunt', who had lately (nuper) come to Naples, whereas the name of Arnoldus occurs in Neapolitan records as early as the year 1455.

See Plate VII.

18 June, 1474.

62. ARISTOTELES. De generatione et corruptione. [With the commentary of Averroes].

Laurentius Canozius, Padua.

Folio. 26 leaves. 50 lines of text, equivalent to 63 of commentary. 2 columns. Gothic types (text, Proctor no. 2, 116 mm.; commentary, Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

1ª. [D]E generatione autem ꝛ ‖ corruptiõe: ꝛ de natura ‖ generatoꝝ ꝛ corruptoꝝ ‖ ꝛ uniuersaliter de omni‖bus ꝛ causas diuidendum: ꝛ ratio‖nes eoꝝ determinanduꝫ . . . 26ª. COLOPHON: See facsimile.

None trâſlationi libroꝝ de generatione ⁊ corru ptione ab Auerroi Cordubẽſi cõmentate: Summi philoſophi Ariſtotelẽ ex Stragyra grecie oppido Nicomachi Medicine artis ꝓfeſſoris filii: deo o ptimo maxìoqꝫ fauente finis ìpoſitus ẽ. Nobilis uincẽtini Joanniſphilippi Aureliani ⁊ fratrũ impẽ ſa. Opera uero: atqꝫ ingenio Laurentii Lanozii Lendenarienſis. Impreſſe Patauii Anno Chriſti optimi. M. cccc. iiii. ⁊. Lxx. quartodecimo kalen das Julii.

Hain 1691. Pellechet 1196. University Library, Cambridge.

9 June, 147[4].

63. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Commentariolus de pleuresi.
Conradus de Paderborn, [Padua.]

Folio. 16 leaves. 2 columns. 43 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1ª. [P]Leuresis Est Egri‖tudo. que secundũ ‖ prauas tẽporũ dis‖põitões sepi⁹ nos ‖ uadit . . . 16ª. COLOPHON: Anthonii Guarnerii Papiensis ‖ uiri doctissimi cõmenta‖riolus de pleuresi ‖ feliciter ex‖plicit. ‖ Inpressum est hoc presens opus‖culum per me Magistꝝ Cõradum ‖ de poderbarne. Anno domini M° ‖ cccc° lxxriii°. ix° die mensis Iunii.

Hain *8103. Campbell 860. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

*** The date 'M° cccc° lxxriii' is more likely to be intended to represent 1474 than 1473.

1474.

64. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Tractatus de propriis mulierum aegritudinibus (de matricibus).
[Conradus de Paderborn, Padua.]

Folio. 42 leaves, the last blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

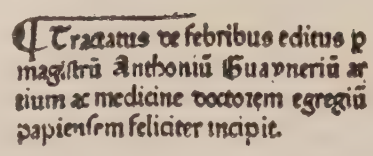
1ª. [N]Ihil ẽ magnanĩe ꝑnceps ‖ vt te statĩ aggrediar qꝺ' ‖ mortalib⁹ nobis felicius ‖ ꝓtĩgere possit . . . 2'. Incipit tractatus de matricibus ‖ editus per magistrum Anthonium ‖ Guayneriũ artiũ ac medicine docto‖rem egregium papiensem. 41ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit tractaus de ꝑpriis mlieꝝ ‖egritudĩb⁹ Antonii guernerii papiẽſ ‖ doctor. ‖ M. cccc. lxxiiii.

Hain-Reichling 8104. Campbell 863. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

[1474].

65. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Tractatus de febribus.
[Conradus de Paderborn, Padua.]

Folio. 50 leaves, the last blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–d E F (stamped). Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).


Tractatus de febribus editus p magistrū Anthoniū Guayneriū ar tium ac medicine doctorem egregiū papiensem feliciter incipit.

1ª. See facsimile. 49ᵇ, col. 2. END: . . . Et hec de ethica senectutis ꝛ eiꝰ ‖ cura sic breuiť dcā sufficiāt que huic ‖ sūmario finē inpōit. Pro q̄ Ihesu ‖ xp̃o crucifixo infinite sint Laudes. ‖ .FiniS. .AmeN.

Campbell 861 (with errors). Copinger 2804 (= 2803). Proctor 6779. B.M. (IB. 29887).

*** This edition was produced at latest some little time before September, 1474, the date of Rihing's Naples edition (no. 60), where see note.

[1474.]

66. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Tractatus de fluxibus.

[Conradus de Paderborn, Padua.]

Folio. 28 leaves. 44 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 80 mm.).

1ª. Tractatus de fluxibus editꝰ per ‖ magistrū Anthoniū. Guayneriū ar‖tiū ac medicine doctorem egregiū ‖ papiensem feliciter incipit. 28ᵇ. END: Ad laudem dei omnipotentis qui ‖ viuit ꝛ regnat p infinita secula secu‖lorum. Amen. ||| .Finis.

Campbell 862. Copinger-Reichling 2806. Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris.

20 April, 1474.

67. SIMON IANVENSIS, a Cordo. Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis sanationis.

Petrus Maufer, Padua.

Folio. 162 leaves. 40 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

1ª. Incipit clauis sanationis elaborata p ‖ uenerabilem virū magistrū Simonē ‖ Ianuēsem domini papa subdyaconū ‖ & capellanū medicū quondā felicis ‖ recordationis domini Nicolai pape ‖ quarti qui fuit primus de ordine mi‖norꝝ ‖ [D]Omino suo preci‖puo domīo magi‖stro Cāpano do‖mini pape capel‖lano canonico pa‖risiensi: Simō Ia‖nuēsis . . . 3ª, col. 2. [A]Banatib alias akātib ‖ uel alcutub uel cutub ‖ . . . 162ᵇ. COLOPHON: DEO. .GRATIAS. ‖ Anno domini millesimo quadrigente‖simo septuagesimo quarto die uigesi‖ma mensis aprilis in ciuitate Patauī‖na ad finem usq̄ pducta sunt cū adiu‖torio altissimi sinonima Simōis Ianu‖ensis p me Petrū maufer. normanum ‖ Rothomagēsis dyoceſ.

Hain-Reichling 14748. Biblioteca Marciana, Venice.

1474.

68. PETRVS DE ABANO. Liber de physiognomia.

Petrus Maufer, Padua.

Quarto. 50 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

INCIPIT liber cõpilatõis phiſonomie a Petro padubanẽſi in ciuitate pariſiẽſi.cuius ſũt trẽs particule. Particula prima in ītentõe operis & quibuſdã cõibus neceſſariis ad hãc artem. Capitulũ primũ proemiale manifeſtatiuũ intentionis huius libri. Deciſio prima in expõe cauſe motiue opis & ī ītẽtõe eius uniuerſali.

1ª. See facsimile. 50ᵇ. COLOPHON: GRATIAS ALTISSIMO DEO ‖ Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo sep‖tuagesimo quarto hoc de phisonomia opus ‖ Petri padubanensis p me Petrum maufer nor‖manum Padue impressum est.

Hain 18. Proctor 6791. B.M. (IA. 29914).

[1474?]

69. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. Tractatus de memoria et de reminiscentia.

Petrus Maufer, [Padua].

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Sig. a, hand-stamped, in some copies. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 114 mm.).

1ª. MATEOLI PERVSINI PHILOSOPHI ‖ ET MEDICI CLARISSIMI DE ME‖MORIA ET REMINISCENTIA AC ‖ MODO STVDENDI TRACTATVS ‖ FELICITER INCIPIT ‖ [I]am diu Brocarde & bõa uẽtura uiri dignis‖simi & rplicatis precibꝫ me sepissīe ꝑuoca‖stis ut ego aliqua d' memoria nutriẽda & augẽ‖da colligerẽ . . . 4ᵇ. TRACTATVS SECVNDVS DE RE‖MINISCENTIA. 6ᵇ, l. 21. HEC igr̄ sũt uiri digni medicinalia q̄ ītер alia ‖ sũt elcīssīa ꝑ cõseruãda mẽoria & ita finẽ facio ‖ .AMEN.‖ (COLOPHON:) Petrus maufer normãus rothomagẽsis diocesis.

Hain-Reichling 10912. Proctor 6793. B.M. (IA. 29919).

70. Another edition.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 112 mm.).

1ª. TRACTATVS CLARISSIMI PHILOS‖OPHI ET MEDICI MATHEOLI PER‖VSINI DE MEMORIA. ‖‖ Iam diu Brocarde & Bona uentura uiri dignis‖simi . . . 6ᵇ, l. 22. END: sũt elcīssīa ꝑ cõseruãda mẽoria & ita finẽ facio. ‖ AMEN ‖ (COLOPHON:) Petrus maufer normanus Rothomagẽꝭ dyoceꝭ.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

*** Monsieur M. L. Polain has kindly communicated the description of this edition. The use of different forms of incipit in two editions which are apparently not far separate in time is remarkable.

71. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae.
Johannes Vurster, [Modena].

Folio. 356 leaves, 1 and 7 blank. 49 lines. 2 columns. The thirty-fifth quire (six leaves) is omitted in the register. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 113 mm.).

2ª. Mattheus moretus Brixiensis: Ad reue-‖rendissimum in christo patrē ac dominū ‖ Dominū Franciscum de gonzaga Car-‖dinalem mantuanuȝ ac Bononie legatuȝ. 2ᵇ, col. 1. par. 2: TABVLA. CAPITVLORVM ‖ . . . 8ª. LIBER. PANDECTARVM. ME‖DICINAE. OMNIA. MEDICI-‖NE SIMPLICIA. CONTINENS ‖ QVEM. EX OMNIBVS. ANTI-‖QVORVM. LIBRIS. AGGRE-‖GAVIT. EXIMIVS. ARTIVM. ‖ ET. MEDICINAE. DOCTOR. ‖ MATTHEVS. SILVATICVS. ‖ AD. SERENISSI-MVM. SICILIE. ‖ REGEM. ROBERTVM. 355ᵇ. COLOPHON: Opus pandectarum medicine emēdatū ‖ per eximium artiū & medicine doctorē ‖ dominū & magistrū Matheum moretū ‖ brixianū Bononie in medicina & astro-‖nomia legētē Et impressum ꝑ magistrū ‖ Iohannem Vurster de kampidona ‖‖ ANNO. DOMINI: M: CCCC: ‖ LXXIIII. 356ª. [register].

Hain *15195. Proctor 7189. B.M. (IC. 32203).

See Plate VIII.

[About 1474?]

72. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.
[France, or Italy?]

Quarto. 34 leaves, the last blank. 24 lines. Roman type, with Gothic admixture (Proctor: Italy, Unknown Places, II, type of no. 7391, 110 mm., Q|u).

1ª. [I]ncipit regimē sanitatis ad inclitū regē ‖ aragonū A magistro Arnaldo de villa ‖ noua directum et ordinatum. ‖ [table]. 1ᵇ, l. 4: [P]rima pars vel cōsideratio sanitatis cō‖seruande pertinet aeris electioni . . . 33ª, END: Explicit regimen sanitatis secūdum Magistrū ‖ arnaldum de uilla noua. Et sic est finis.

Hain *1817. Pellechet 1276.

[About 1474?]

73. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de uenenis.
VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.
[France, or Italy?]

Quarto. 25 printed leaves. 24 lines. Roman type, with Gothic admixture (Proctor: Italy, Unknown Places, II, type of no. 7391, 110 mm., Q|u).

1ª. Tractatus magistri Arnaldi de villa ‖ noua. De arte cognoscēdi venena cum ‖ quis proponit alicui ministrare ‖ timens de venenis caueat sibi . . . 5ª. Explicit libellus de venenis magistri Arnaldi ‖ de villa noua. 5ᵇ. Additio ‖ . . . ‖ poterit nocere. Itē terra sigillata mirabiliter ‖ ualet. Explicit. 6ª. See facsimile. 25ª, l. 16, END: . . . Ille fabricator ‖ planetarū et cōstellationū et influētiarū et qui ‖ ventis et mari īperat et cui oīa obediunt absq; ‖ mora cōseruet nos a malicia aeris et influentie ‖ ut post lōga tēpora bono fine uitā terminemus ‖‖ Et sic est finis totius tractatus Deo gracias.

Incipit tractatus de epidimia et pcſte domini ualaſci de tarenta artium et medicine doctoris excellentiſſimi Prologus.

Arnoldus: Pellechet 1304.—Valascus: Hain *15245. Proctor 7391. B.M. (IA. 36839).

*** Monsieur M. L. Polain considers it probable that this and the preceding tract were printed in south-eastern France, perhaps at Lyon.

[About 1475.]

74. ARISTOTELES. Secreta secretorum. [Translated by Philippus a cleric. With other tracts.]

[Arnold ter Hoernen, Cologne.]

Quarto. 72 leaves. 27 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 100 mm.).

1ª. Incipit liber qui dicit secreta secretoꝝ Vel ‖ liber de regimīe regū et principū vel dñoꝝ vel e‖pystole Aristotelis ad alexandꝝ discipulū suū ‖ [table of chapters, including the following:] Documenta ad conseruacionē sanitatis 14 ‖ Que sint agenda uel comedenda ad conſuacōꝫ ‖ saītatis 15 ‖ Qualiter debet se conseruare post somnū 16 ‖ De tempore exercicij et modo comedendi 17 ‖ Qualiter se debet cōtinere post ꝑmestionem 18 ‖ De quatuor tēporibꝰ et ꝓprietatibus anni 19 ‖ De conseruacione caloris naturalis 20 ‖ De hijs que proficiunt et nocent corpori 21 ‖ De cognicione boni vini 22 ‖ (1ᵇ) De modo bibendi moderate. 23. ‖ De hijs q̄ corpus īpinguāt et macerāt 24 ‖ . . . 25ª–72ᵇ [de instructione principum secundum iv uirtutes cardinales, breuiloquium de philosophia sanctorum].

Hain 1782. Proctor 958 A. B.M. Inc. I, p. 206, IA. 3209.

[About 1475.]

75. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Secreta mulierum et virorum.

[Nicolaus Gotz, Cologne.]

Quarto. 48 leaves. 29 lines. Woodcut capital on 1ª. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 98 mm.).

1ª. Sc̄bit pl̄is pl̄io‖rū pr̄icepˢ .iiij ‖ ethicoꝝ hō ē ‖ optimū eorū ‖ q̄ sūt ī īndo ⁊ ‖ īndꝰ suīt hic ‖ ꝑ oībꝫ cōtētf ‖ . . . 1ᵇ, l. 18: Titulus. ‖ Incipiūt Secreta mulieꝝ et viroꝝ ab Alb̄to ‖ magno ꝑposita. 48ª. COLOPHON: Finis huius tractatuli venerabi‖lis Alb̄ti magni. secreta explici‖unt mulierum ·:· :· ·:· :·

Voulliéme 44. Proctor 1114. B.M. Inc. I, p. 239, IA. 3825.

[About 1475.]

76. HARTLIEB, JOHANN. Die Kunst Chiromantia.

Georg Schapff, Augsburg.

Folio. Blockbook.

DAs nach geschriben bůch von der hannd hätt zu ‖ teütsch gemacht Doctor hartlieb

durch bett vnd hai‖sung der durchleichtigen hochgebornen fúrstin Frow ‖ Anna geboren von praunschweigg gemahel dem tugēt‖reichen hochgelopten fúrsten hertzog Albrech hertzog zů bairē ‖ vnd graff zů voburg : das ist geschehen am Fritag nach ‖ 9cepcionis maria virginis gloriosis 1448. ‖| Item So wisſ das du wirst finden vnd vndericht werden ‖ zwaierlay hend von mannen vnd von weiben . . . ‖ [foot of page, woodcut of 'hartlieb' and 'anna'].

'44 figures of hands preceded by a title and page of text, and enclosed in a printed wrapper in imitation of a leather binding, with the short title: Die kunst Ciromantia. In the first edition only one side of the paper is printed, so that a complete copy should presumably have 48 leaves. In the later edition, of which three issues may be distinguished, there are 26 leaves or 52 pages, of which pages 2, 3, 50 and 51 are blank. The last two issues are signed "Iorg (or by a misprint "Irog") Schapff zu Augspurg", and Schapff is known to have been living at Augsburg in 1478.' B.M. Inc. I, p. 7, IB. 8. See also Schreiber, Manuel, tom. iv, pp. 428–32.

A copy of the first edition is in the Buchgewerbemuseum, Leipzig; copies of the first issue of the second edition in the Staatsbibliothek, Munich, and at Augsburg; copies of the second issue ('Irog') in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, and in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; and a fragment of the third issue in the British Museum (Proctor 8, B.M. Inc., l. c.).

See Plate IX.

30 October, 1475.

77. CONRAD VON MEGENBERG. Buch der Natur.
Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 292 leaves. 28 lines. Woodcuts and capitals. Gothic types (Proctor no. 1, 140 mm., and no. 2, 138 mm. in alternate sections).

1ᵇ. [Woodcut of man between two doctors.] 2ᵃ. (red) ¶ Hÿe nach volget das půch der natur/das Innhal≠‖tet. ¶ Zů dem ersten von eygensthafft vnd natur des ‖ mensthen/ Darnach von der natur vñ eÿgensthafft des ‖ himels/ der tier des gefügels . . . (l. 13) Welches půch meyster Cůnrat von Megen‖berg von latein in teütsth tranſferiert vñ gesthribē hat ‖ Vnd ist gar eÿn nüczliche kürczweÿlige materi/ darjnnē ‖ eÿn ÿegklicher mensth vil selczsamer sachen vnterrichtet ‖ mag werde ¶ Zů dē erstē vō ð' natur des mensthen. 290ᵃ. COLOPHON: ¶ Hie endet sich das bůch der natur. Das hat ‖ getruckt vñ volpracht hanns Bämler zů Aug≠‖spurg An mōntag vor aller heÿligen tag An≠‖no ꝛc jn dem .lxxv. jar. Deo gracias. 291ᵃ. ¶ Das Register. 292ᵇ, END: . . . damit ‖ endet sich das půch der natur got seÿ gelobt. Amen.

Hain *4041. Pellechet 3048. Proctor 1613. B.M. Inc. II, p. 333, IB. 5665.

13 November, 1475.

78. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis [in German], &c.
Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 51 printed leaves. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic types (Proctor no. 1, 140 mm., no. 2, 138 mm.).

1ᵃ. ¶ Das Register ‖ Hye hebt sich an das Register/vñ die Ca‖pitel/dyſ nachgeschribenn bůchlins/‖ genannt Regimen Sanitatis . . . 2ᵃ. ¶ Hie nach volgt ein nüczlich regimēt/ wer sich darnach ‖ haltet/der mag sein leben lang in gesuntheit behalten. 37ᵇ. ¶ Hie enndet sich das půchlin ‖ genannt Regimen sanitatis. 38ᵃ. ¶ Hie hebt sich an ein ander

bůch darinn man vindet || wie man ein gesunden mēsthen erkennen sôl . . . 50ᵇ. ℂ Hie endet sich das vierde bůch / darinn || man findet wie man ein gesunden / vnd || krancken menschē erkēnen sôl vn̄ was ein || iegklich harn puls vn̄ gelassē plůt bedeůt. 51ᵃ. ℂ Ein gůten trien machen. 51ᵇ. COLOPHON: ℂ Das nuczlich bůch von ordnung der ge≈||suntheit hat getruckt vn̄ volendet Hanns || Bămler zů Augspurg / ann môntage nach || Sant Martins des heÿligen Bischoffs tag || Nach gots geburt dusent vierhunb't vnd || jnn dem fünff vnd sÿbenczigsten jare. ꝛc̄.

Hain *13738. Proctor 1614. B.M. Inc. II, p. 334, IB. 5666 (imperfect).

1475.

79. EYBE, ALBRECHT VON. Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.

Conrad Mancz, Blaubeuren.

Quarto. 124 printed leaves? 22 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 120 mm.).

1ᵃ. [D]Ie natůrlichē maister habē || in yrer schůl vn̄ ůbung für || genumē vn̄ gedisputirt ein || hübsche gemeine frag. Ob || eim mā sey zů nemē ein elich wib oder || nit . . . 124ᵇ, l. 17: . . . wie der sune nach der erkā||tnüß siner sünde die můter nach irer re||gierūg zway vn̄ dryffig iare tôtē ließ || (COLOPHON:) M cccc lxxv. || Conradus Mancz zů blaubürren.

Hain 6832. Sudhoff 45. Voulliéme (Berlin) 628.

*** The above description is partly from Sudhoff, partly from the facsimile in Burger's Monumenta, pl. 28. Hain's notice is derived from the Nachrichten (Stück 4, p. 221) of Schwindel who calls the size large octavo and gives the number of leaves as 'about' (etwan) 144. Sudhoff counts 122 leaves, Burger 124.

[1475.]

80. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. De memoria augenda.

[Printer of Jacobus de Clusa, Burgdorf.]

Quarto. 8 leaves. 23 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 117 mm.).

1ᵃ. Tractatꝰ clarissimi philosophi et || medici Matheoli perusini de memo-||ria augenda ꝑ regulas et medecinas || Iam diu Brocarde et Bonauentu||ra viri dignissimi . . . 8ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatꝰ de memoria editus || in Italia a dn̄o Matheolo medicine || doctore famosissimo. mortuo Anno || domin millesimo quadringētesimose≈||ptuagesimo.

Hain-Reichling 10908. Universitätsbibliothek, Basel.

[About 1475.]

81. CAPELLVTVS, ROLANDVS. De curatione pestiferorum apostematum.

Udalricus Han, Rome.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 32, 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 103 mm.).

1ᵃ. Rolandi capelluti Chrysopolitani Philosophi. parmen||sis: ad Magistrū Petrū de gnalādris de parma: Cyru||gicum optimum: Tractatus de curatione pestiferoruꝫ || apostematum. Incipit feliciter. || [E]XITVS RERVM PRVDEN||tia metit'. Si prudēs ergo est

animus tu⁹ ‖ exitū . . . 1ᵇ, l. 26: [E]X CORRVPTO AERE. ET EX ‖ corporibus supiorib⁹. Ex carestiaꝫ & ex ‖ fœtore cadauerū . . . 3ᵃ, l. 1: & sine aꝑate & cū seuis accn̄tibus . . . 6ᵇ, l. 30, COLOPHON: Rome impressum ꝑ Ingeniosuꝫ virū Ma‖gistrū Vdalricū gallū de Almania.

Hain *4373. Pellechet-Polain 3226 ('Han type 2').

[About 1475.]

82. CAPELLVTVS, ROLANDVS. De curatione pestiferorum apostematum. Udalricus Han, Rome.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 103 mm.).

1ᵃ. Rolandi Capelluti Chrysopolitani Philosophi: parmē‖sis: ad Magistrū Petrū de gnalā-dris de parma: Cy‖rurgicuꝫ optimum: Tractatus de curatōe pestiferoruꝫ ‖ apostematum. Incipit feliciter ‖ [E]XITVS RERVM PRVDEN-‖tia metiť. Si prudēs ergo est anim⁹ tu‖us exitū . . . 1ᵇ, l. 26: [E]X CORRVPTO AERE. ETEX ‖ corporibus supiorib⁹. Ex carestiaꝫ & ex ‖ fœtore cadauerū . . . 3ᵃ, l. 1: & sue aꝑate & cū seuis accn̄tibus . . . 6ᵇ, l. 28. COLOPHON: Rome impressum ꝑ Ingeniosuꝫ virū Ma‖gistrū Vdalricū gallū de Almania.

Hain 4374. Pellechet-Polain 3227.

*** That Han's two editions of Capellutus's tract were produced in or about 1475 is probable both on typographical grounds and because the plague was raging at Rome in that year and the following.

14 January, 1475.

83. BENEDICTVS DE NVRSIA. De conseruatione sanitatis. Joannes Philippus de Lignamine, Rome.

Octavo. 136 leaves, the last blank. 21 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 B, 125 mm.).

1ᵃ. TITLE: Pulcherrimū et utilissimū opus ad ‖ sanitatis conseruatiōem: ęditum ab ‖ eximio artium & medicinę ꝓfessore ‖ magistro Benedicto de Nursia tūc ‖ Serenissimi ac Potentissimi ducis ‖ Mediolani medico: ad Sanctissimū ‖ in xp̄o pr̄em & dn̄m nr̄m dn̄m. N. ‖ diuina ꝓuidentia summū pontificē ‖ Incipit fęliciter. 135ᵃ. COLOPHON: Rome in domo Nobilis uiri Iohan‖nis Philippi de Lignamine Messañ. ‖ S. D. N. familiaris hic libellus impr̄ss⁹ ‖ est. Anno dn̄i. M CCCCLXXV. DIE ‖ XIIII Mensis Ianuarii. Pont. Syxti ‖ IIII. Anno eius quarto. ||| [register].

Hain *11919 (with variants). Proctor 3397A. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 34, IA. 17413.

*** This tract is sometimes found combined with the following (Abano, De venenis), with a dedication by Lignamine to the Pope prefixed in which both tracts are mentioned. Hain, although omitting the title, counts 137 printed leaves.

27 January, 1475.

84. PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de venenis. Joannes Philippus de Lignamine, Rome.

Quarto. 52 leaves, the last blank. 21 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1B, 125 mm.).

1ª. Tabula tractatus Petri de Abano || de Remediis uenenorum. 3ª. Prologus Cap. I. || [S]ANCTISSIMO In xp̄o pr̄i & || dn̄o dn̄o. N. diuina ꝓuidē-||tia summo pontifici Petr⁹ || de Abano mīmus medicoꝝ . . . 50ᵇ. COLOPHON: See facsimile. 51ª. [register].

Finiunt Petri de Abano reme/
dia uenenorum·

Rome in domo Nobilis uiri Iohan
nis Philipi de Lignamine Meſſañ.
S·D N familiaris . hic tractatus im/
preſſus eſt. Anno domini. M CCCC
LXXV· DIE XXVII. Menſis Ianuarii
Pont. Syxti IIII. Anno eius quarto

Hain 9. Pellechet 8. John Rylands Library, Manchester.

19 May, 1475.

85. ARISTOTELES. Problemata. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.] Johannes Reinhardi, Rome.

Quarto. 156 leaves, 1 and 156 blank. 33 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 105 mm.).

2ª. Nicol'. Gupalatini. Veneti. Phisici. || prefatio in Problemata. Aristo. || Ad Sixtum. IIII. Pontifi. maxi. 3ª, l. 16: ARISTOTELIS PHILOSOPHI PROBLEMATV || PARTICVLA PRIMA INTERPRETE THEO||DORO PER VLTIMAM EMENDATIONEM. 155ª. COLOPHON: Expliciunt Aristotelis Problemata. Rome || impressa per Iohānem Reynhard. de Eningen || Quę Theodorus Gazes. Tessalonicensis. olim || e greco in latinuꝫ cōuertit. Eaqꝫ nuper ultima || emendatione Emendauit. Sub Sixto. IIII. || Pon. Max. Absoluta sunt. A. M. CCCC. Lxxv. || xiiii. calend. Iunii. Foeliciter. LAVS DEO. 155ᵇ. [register in 3 columns.]

Hain 1730. Proctor 3473. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 53, IB. 17715.

[1475?]

86. ARNALDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De arte cognoscendi uenena. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste. [Wendelinus de Wila or Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck, Rome.]

Quarto. 16 leaves. 29 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 of either printer, 108 mm.).

1ª. Tractatus Magistri Arnaldi de villa || noua de arte cognoscēdi Venena cum || quis timet sibi ea ministrari. || [T]Imens de venenis caueat sibi de manu || cuius recipiet cibos & potus suos . . . 3ᵇ. FIRST COLOPHON: Finis tractuli pulcherrimi de venenis || mgr̄i

Arnaldi de villa noua. 4ª. Additio. Ibid., l. 11 : see facsimile. 16ᵇ. SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit Tractatus de epidimia z peste || dñi Valasti de tarenta Regis francie ꝑ-||thomedici excellentissimi.

Incipit Tractatus de epidimia z peſte dñi
Valaſti de tarenta regis frācie ꝑtbomedici ex
cellentiſſimi. Prologus.
Remeditans ꝑcellam hūanı generis mor/
biſ epidimialib9 ɔtinue illatā ī bonorē dei
z virgīs gl'oſe z ne candela ſub modio r̄cō

Proctor 3550. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 68, IA. 18019.

*** There appear to be no means of determining whether unsigned books in this type were printed by de Wila or Guldinbeck. If the present tracts are de Wila's work they may be as early as 1473.

1475.

87. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Tractatus de venenis.
VALASCVS DE TARENTA. Tractatus de epidemia et peste.
PETRVS DE ABANO. Tractatus de venenis.
Christophorus Valdarfer, Milan.

Quarto. 24 leaves, the first blank. 37 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 3, 77 mm.).

2ª. TRACTATVS MAGISTRI || Arnaldi de Villa noua de arte co||gnoscendi uenena cum quis timet || sibi ea ministrari. || [T]Imens de uenenis || caueat sibi . . . 8ª, col. 1 : Explicit libellus de ueneīs ma||gistri Arnaldi de uilla noua. || Additio. Ibid. : INcipit tractatus de epidīa || z peste domini Valasti de tarenta || Regis francie protho medici ex||cellentissimi prologus. 16ª. Et sic est finis totius tractatus. 17ª. [Petri de Abano tractatus de uenenis]. 24ᵇ. COLOPHON : Mediolani Impressum per Ma-||gistrum Xp̄ophorum Valdafer || Ratisponensem. || Anno domini. M. cccc. Lxxv.

Hain 1806+10? Pellechet 1308 (imperfect).

*** These three tracts are catalogued as a whole on the analogy of other editions (e.g. nos. 40, 41), but the first two also occur by themselves (cf. Voulliéme, Berlin Cat., nos. 3065, 3070). Hain's no. 1806 describes what purports to be an edition of these two tracts with a colophon reading as that of the Abano above, but this is probably only a cataloguer's error.

[About 1475.]

88. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. Tractatus de memoria et de reminiscentia.
[Milan.]

Quarto. 4 leaves. 30 lines. Gothic type with Roman capitals admixed, about 88 mm.

1ª. Tractatus de memoria Matheoli perusini || Preſatio. || Iādiu Brocarde ꝛ Bonauētura uiri dignissimi ꝛ || replicatis p̄cibꝫ me sepissime prouocastis ut ego ali||qua de memoria nutriēda ꝛ augēda colligerē . . 4ᵇ, l. 29. END: Hec iḡr sūt uiri digni medicīalia q̄ īt. alia sūt elcīssi||ma pro cōꝑuāda mēoria ꝛ ita fiēꝫ facio. FINIS.

Reichling 623. Dunn Catalogue 3456. Woolley Photographs pl. 251. Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

88A. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Liber de homine. [Bologna, about 1475.] See above, no. 26.

31 December, 1475.

89. PVTEOLI. Libellus de mirabilibus et balneis Puteolorum.
Arnoldus de Bruxella, Naples.

Octavo. 46 leaves, the first and last blank. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110 mm.).

2ª. See facsimile. 45ª. COLOPHON: Hoc opusculum recollectum & Inpressum || est ꝑ Arnaldū de Bruxella in Ciuitate Ne||apolis in renouationē mēorie ciuitatis Pu-||theolorū locorūqꝫ cōuicinorū: ac balneoruꝫ || & aliarū antiquitatū. Die vltimo mēsis De||cembris. Anno a natiuitate demini .M.||CCCC.Lxxv ·:· |||.FINIS.

Libellus de mirabilibus Ciuitatis Putheo
lorum et locorum vicinorum :ac de nomini
bus virtutibuſqꝫ balneorum ibidem exiſten
tiuꝫ : Et primò ponitur epiſtola clariſſimi
Francíſci aretini :ad Pium pontificeꝫ maxi
mum :Cui prius Eneas de picolominibus
nomen erat :

Hain 6585. Proctor 6690. Fava-Bresciano 92. B.M. (IA. 29372).

*** This pamphlet on the attractions and medicinal waters of Pozzuoli has been ascribed to Joannes Elysius, but this is very doubtful.

12 January, 1475.

90. MESVE IOANNES, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]
Bertholdus Rihing, Naples.

Folio. 216 leaves. 40 lines. Roman type (Proctor no 1, 106 mm.).

1ᵇ. ANGELVS CATO SVPINAS. DE BENEVENTO PHI||LOSOPHVS ET MEDICVS COLLEGIO MEDICORVM || NEAPOLI COMMORANTIVM ASLVTEM DICIT. 55ᵇ. INCIPIT GRABADIN IOANNIS FILII MESVAE || QVOD EST AGGREGATIO. VEL ANTIDOTARIVM || MEDICINARVM CONPOSITARVM. 94ª. [register]. 95ª. INCIPIT PRATICA IOANNIS MESVAE. DE ME||DICINIS

PARTICVLARIVM AEGRITVDINVM. 188ª. [register]. 189ª. PETRI APPONI MEDICI CLARISSIMI IN LIBRVM ‖ IOANNIS MESVE ADDITIO INCIPIT. ||| [S]I autem fuerit in eo humor mordicans . . . 216ª. COLOPHON: PETRI APPONI MEDICI CLARIS‖SIMI. IN LIBRVM IOANNIS ME‖SVE ADDITIO FELICITER FINIT ‖ IMPRESSA NEAPOLI. PER DOMI‖NVM BERTOLDVM RYING. DE. AR‖GENTINA. ANNO DOMINI. M. CCCC.‖LXXV. XII. DIE MENSIS IANVARII ||| DOSIVM alia est indeterminata . . . (l. 27) pondus librarum duaꝝ ‖ [register].

Hain 11117. Fava-Bresciano 103. Bibliothèque Nationale (imperfect). Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples (imperfect).

1475.

91. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Scriptum super I. II. III. Tegni Galeni. [Edited by Christophorus Rachanatensis.]

Johannes Herbort, Padua.

Folio. 264 leaves, the first and last blank? 49 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–r, A–D (hand-stamped ?). Roman type (Haebler no. 2*, 113/4 mm., Qu| and Q|u).

2ª. [T]RES SVNT. oēs doctrīe. 131ª. [V]TRVM DIVISIO ‖ causaꝝ sanitatis in cō‖seruātes & efficientes ‖ sanitatem . . . 263ª. COLOPHON: Et sic ē finis qōnū q̄ repiūt disputate ‖ ab egregio ac famosissimo ꝑncipe me‖dicorū mgr̄o Iacobo de forliuio sup li‖bris tegni Galieni. Per excellentissimū ‖ artiū & medicine doctorē dn̄m mgr̄m ‖ Cristopheꝝ rachanatenꝑ padue theori‖cā ordinarie legētē diligenᵉ emēdate. ||| Iohānes herbert de Selgenstat padue ‖ īpressit. Anno dn̄i Millesimo ‖ q̄drīgētisimoseptu‖agesimo ‖ q̄nto.

Hain-Reichling 7237. Biblioteca Marciana, Venice (imperfect).

[About 1475?]

92. GVAINERIVS, ANTONIVS. Tractatus de aegritudinibus capitis, de passionibus stomachi, de iuncturis siue de arthritica et calculosa passione.

[Padua?]

Folio. 166 leaves, 1, 82, and 121 blank. 2 columns. 41 lines. Collation: [ab^{10}c^{8}d^{10} e^{6}f^{4}g^{10}h–k^{8}.—l^{10}m–o^{8}p^{4}.—q–t^{10}v^{6}]. Catchwords at the end of most quires. Gothic types (headings, about 110–115 mm.; text, 87 mm.).

2ª. Incipit tractatus de egritu‖dinibus capitis. editus per ‖ Magistrum Anthonium ‖ Guaynerium Artiuꝫ ꝛ me-‖dicine doctorem papiēsem. ||| mAgno ac sū-‖mo cum desi-‖derio iaꝫ diu ‖ Cuiuscumq; ‖ particularis ‖ membri egritudinum curam ponere ‖ concupiui . . . Ibid., l. 33 (table of contents): cOmētariolus pre-‖sens. xvi. tractus cōtinet. ‖ Primus tractat⁹ de dolore capitis ‖ Secūdus vertigine ꝛ scotomia. ‖ . . . 5ª. tRactatus primus ‖ de dolore capitis ‖ in se. xxiiij. conti-‖nens capitula. ||| Primum capitulum quid sit dolor ‖ capitis quot que eius nomina. ||| dOlor capitis ‖ est nocitiui . . . 81ᵇ, col. 2. COLOPHON: Explicit cōmentariolus de ‖ egritudinibus capitis. ||| Deo gracias. 83ª. Antonij Guainerij papiē-‖sis. De passionibus stoma-‖ci Commētariolus feliciter ‖ Incipit. ‖ Capitulum primū de meri ‖ ꝛ egritudinibus eius. ‖ vOlens de‖ egritudīb⁹ ‖ stomaci ī ‖ presenti ꝓ‖mētariolo ‖ dictionem ‖ facere a meri tāc̄ ab eo nobis ꝑmit⁹ ‖ occurrēte incoādum est . . . 120ᵇ, col. 2, l. 18: . . . vomitus in fe. pesti-‖lentialibus malus. Et hec de prono-‖sticis vomitus. ||| laus deo. 122ª. See facsimile. 166ᵇ, col. 2, COLOPHON: Antonij guaynerij papiensis de ar-‖

thetica ꝛ calculosa passione. cōmenta‖riolus. ad magnificum Andream de ‖ birago ducalem camerariuꝫ feliciter ‖ explicit. Deo gratias Amen.

Anthonij Guaynerij ꝑ
ptēsis doctoris celeberrimi
de Jūcturis siue ō arthetica
ꝛ calculosa passiōe ad Ma-
gnificum ꝛ insignem uiruꝫ
Andreā de birago Ducalē
camerariū Comentariolus
foeliciter incipit.

Cōmētariolus iste ptes
c duas ꝑncipales hēt. Prima
arthetice doctrinam tractat. Se-
cunda calculose passionis. Prima
xxx.capitula in se continet.

Reichling 543. Günther, Leipzig Cat. 2208–11. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. John Rylands Library (the first two tracts only).

*** M. Polain, to whose kind assistance the above description is due, points out that the tracts of Guainerius contained in this edition appear in some sort complementary to those printed by Conradus de Paderborn at Padua. Possibly, therefore, the present book was also printed in the same city.

25 June, 1475.

93. MESVE, Ioannes, Iunior. Libro della consolatione delle medicine. Johannes Vurster, [Modena].

Folio. 224 leaves, 1 and 224 blank. 34 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-y, yy, z? (24 quires), hand-stamped. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 111 mm.).

2ª. INCOMINCIA. IL. LIBRO ‖ DELLA. CONSOLATIO-‖NE. DELLE. MEDICINE ‖ SEMPLICI. SOLENNI. IL ‖ QVALE. FECIE. GIOVAN‖NI. FIGLIOLO. DI. MESVE. 223ª. Colophon: Hic finitur liber Iohannis mesue ‖ īpressū ꝑ magistrū Iohannē Vur‖sterde cāpidona. A. m. cccc. lxxv. ‖ Die uicesima quinta mēsis Iunii.

Hain *11114. Proctor 7191. B.M. (IB. 32206, 07).

18 December, 1475.

94. FRANCISCVS DE SENIS. Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale. [Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo, Cagli.]

Octavo. 8 leaves. 26 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 126 mm.).

1ª. IHC ‖ Adsit ꝑncipio xp̄us: & uirgo maria meo ‖ QVESTO E VNO ‖ ꝓsiglio

optimo ꝑtra lo || mōbo pestilētiale : cioe || anguignaglie : carbū-||chuli : ātracene : apo-||stemie : e altri mali ca||tiui & apostemosi : cō||posito ꝑ magr̄o fran-||cisco da scena doctōe || nellarte medicinale. 8^b, col. 2: Explicit die. 18. decē || 1475. : bris.

Reichling 523.

1475.

95. PETRVS DE ABANO. Expositio Problematum Aristotelis cum textu eiusdem. [Edited by Stephanus Illarius.]

Paulus de Butzbach, Mantua.

Folio. 300 leaves, 1, 299, and 300 blank. 2 columns. 46, 47 and 62, 63 lines. Gothic types (text of Aristotle, Proctor no. 3, 104 mm.; rest, Proctor no. 2, 77/8 mm.).

2–4 [tabula terminorum]. 5^b. Preclaris doctoribus uiris litteratis nec non scolaribus acutissimis Stephanus || Illarius Artium et Medicine Doctor Mantuanus salutem plurimam... Ibid., par. 3 [table of contents]. 6^a. [I]Vxta sententiaȝ Aristotilis 2°. || celi ⁊ mundi. ꝑmptitudinem in||quisitōnis difficultatis . . . 298^b. COLOPHON: Explicit expositio succinta problematum Aristo. quā || Petrus edidit Paduanus ea nullo prius īterp̄tante || incepta q̄dem Parisius ⁊ laudabiliter padue t'inata || āno legis xp̄ianoꝝ i3io. Cū laude dei altissimi cui^9 || nomen sit ꝑ secula benedictū Amen. ||| Et Impressa Mantue sub diuo Marchione Ludouico || Mantue secūdo. ꝑ me Paulū Iohānis de puzpach. || Almanū Magontinensis dyocesis sub anno Iubilei || M°. CCCC°. Lxxv°. Cuius utilitas erit omni cre||ature in uuiuerso orbe que apponet huic operi stu-||dium s̄uma cum diligentia.

Hain *16 ('293 ff.'). Proctor †6892. Rush C. Hawkins Catalogue 344.

[About 1475?]

96. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones cum quaestionibus super primo Canonis Auicennae.

CERMISONVS, ANTONIVS. Recollectae de urinis.

[Italy.]

Folio. 192 leaves, 1, 130, and 170 blank. 60 lines. 2 columns. Roman type with Gothic admixture (86 mm., Qu|, also broken Q|u).

2^a. IACOBI. FORLIVIENSIS. IN.||PRIMVM. CANONIS. AVICE||NE. EXPOSITIONES. INCIPI||VNT ||| [O]MISSIS || Superfluis || narracioni||b^9 q̄busdā . . . 93^a. [P]VLSVS EST MO-||TVS. receptaculorum ⁊c̄ || . . . 129^b. Iacobi Forliuiensis in primum Canonis || Auic. expōes expliciunt. 131^a. [C]IRCA LIBRVM || primuȝ Auic. primi ca|| noīs mouetur tal' q̄stio || . . . 169^b, col. 1. FIRST COLOPHON: Et hic est finis qōnum que reperiunt' disputate || ab Egregio ac famosissimo artium ⁊ medicine || doctore Magistro Iacobo De forliuio super || primo canone Auic. ||| DEO GRATIAS. || 171^a. [V]IE SIGNIFICATI-||onis. Hec ē summa 2^a. doctri||ne 3^e. dcōis 2^e. in qua Auic || tractat noticiaȝ de vrinis . . . 192^a. SECOND COLOPHON: Et sic est finis recollectaꝝ de vrinis famosissimi || in orbe principis artiū ⁊ medicine doctoris ac || optimi Auic. īterp̄tis ⁊ monarce dn̄i ⁊ Magi-||stri Antonii cermisoni de Verona Cui^9 aīa re||quiescat in pace Qui scripsit solum vsqꝫ ad ca^m || de ypostasi super quo non scripsit pia morte p̄||uentus. ||| .Explicit.

Reichling 1525. Günther, Leipzig Cat. Biblioteca Communale, Bologna (with Cermisonus, wanting one leaf, bound after the Expositiones).

[About 1475?]

97. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippocratis cum quaestionibus.

MARSILIVS DE SANCTA SOPHIA. Expositio in particulam tertiam et septimam Aphorismorum Hippocratis.

[Italy.]

Folio. Iacobus: $a^{10}b$–d^{8}ef ff^{10}ghk–$n^{8}o p^{12}$. 136 leaves, 1 and 136 blank. Marsilius: $AB^{8}C^{10}DE^{8}F^{10}G^{4}H$–$K^{6}$. 74 leaves, the last blank. 63 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (beginnings of sections, &c., ca. 110/5 mm.; text, ca. 88/90 mm., M^{49}).

I. 2^{a}. Illustris medici Iacobi forliuiensis ‖ in afforismos ypo. egregia expositio ‖ cum questionibus feliciter incipiunt. ‖| [V]Ita breuis. ars ‖ uero longa: . . . 135^{b}. COLOPHON: Iacobi forliuiensis in affo‖rissmos hypocratis exposi‖tio et questiones feliciter ‖ expliciunt amen.—II. 1^{a}. luculenta clarissimi marsilii de sanc‖ta sophia expositio in diui hypocratis ‖ particulam tertiam afforismorum fe‖liciter incipit: ‖| [M]utationes temporū ‖ maxime generant ‖ morbos . . . 73^{b}, col. 2, END: . . . Quid autem intelligat per fieri si‖ne uoce patet in commento. ‖| Soli laus deo.

I. Hain 7246. Günther, Leipzig Cat. 3985. Surgeon-General's Library, Washington. —II. Günther, Leipzig Cat. 3989. Surgeon-General's Library, Washington (bound with I).

*** The copy of the Foroliuiensis now in the University Library, Leipzig, has a note of purchase dated 1480.

1475.

98. VALASCVS DE TARENTA. De epidemia et peste. [Translated into Catalan by Juan Villar.]

Barcelona.

'Ioannes Villar, iuris doctor, Catalanus, ut suspicari aequum est, anno MCDLXXV edidit Barcinone vernaculam huius linguae translationem operis De epidemia & peste, Magistri Valasci Tarentini, artium medicinaeque doctoris eximii, quam vidimus.' N. Antonius, Bibliotheca Hispana vetus, tom. ii, p. 306, whence Panzer and Hain (no. 15248). No copy is now known to exist. The printers were doubtless Johannes de Salzburga and Paulus de Constantia, by whom the first fully authenticated Barcelona book was completed on 4 December, 1475, in a Roman type (Qu|, about 110 mm.). See Haebler, Bibliografía Ibérica, segunda parte (1917), no. 664.

15 July, 1476.

99. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis [in German], &c.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 51 printed leaves. 28 lines. Gothic type (? Proctor no. 2 alternating with Proctor no. 1, 140–138 mm.).

1^{a}. ¶ Das Register ‖ Hie hebt sich an das register vñ die capi‖tel dises nach geschriben bůchlins | ge≈‖nannt Regimen sanitatis . . . 2^{a}. ¶ Hie nach volgt eȳ nůczlich regimēt wer sich darnach ‖ haltet der mag sein lebē lang in gesuntheyt behalten. 50^{b}. ¶ Hie endet sich das vierde buch | darjnn ‖ man findet wie man ein gesunden | vnd ‖ krancken menschē erkēnen sol vñ was ein ‖ yegklich harm puls vñ gelassen plut bedeut. 51^{a}. ¶ Ein guten trien machen. 51^{b}. ¶ Das nůczlich buch von ordnung der ge≈‖suntheit hat getruckt vñ volendet. Hanns ‖ Bämler zů Augspurg | ann montage vor ‖ Sant Marien magdalenen tag. Nach cri‖sti geburd Tausent vierhundert vnd jm ‖ Sechȸ vnd sybenczigistem jar.

Hain *13739.

*** Reichling's no. 1363 is evidently a description of a copy of this edition bound with a copy of the same printer's edition of Schrick, Von den ausgebrannten Wassern, 1477 (no. 122 below).

5 August, 1476.

100. METLINGER, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Regiment der jungen Kinder. Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 25 printed leaves. 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (? Proctor no. 2 alternating with no. 1, 140–138 mm.).

1a. ¶ Ein regiment der jungen Kinder. || WAnn nach ansehung gȫtlicher vñ mēschlich‖er . . . 1b. (table: red) ¶ Das erst sagt wie man erstgeborne kind halten soll piß || . . . Bin ich Barꝛ‖tholomeus Metlinger in erczney doctor vō Augspurg mer‖malē bewegt durch krafft des allmechtigē gottes disen kur‖czen außzug zu begreiffen . . . 2a. Constātinus spricht so die frucht an die || . . . 25b. COLOPHON: ¶ Getruckt vñ volenndet von Iohanne Bämler || zu Augspurg Am mȫntag vor sant Laurenczen tag || Anno ıc̃ In dem lxxvj. jare.

Hain *11129.

*** The whole of 1b, and in some copies the whole of 1a also, is printed in red.

[After 10 May, 1476.]

101. IOANNES ITRENSIS. Libellus de peste anni 1476. [Johannes Schurener, Rome.]

Quarto. 10 leaves. 30 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 B, 101 mm.).

1a. Iohannis Itrensis philosophi ac medici pstan‖tissimi Ad Marcellū caput ā ferro Patritiū || Romanū uirū clarissimum Libellus de peste || huius anni Millesimi .CCCC. LXXVI. || [S]Epenumero me hortatus es Marcelle mi: || . . . Ibid. l. 16: Tractatulus de Peste Incipit. 10b, l. 16: Conclusio. || Hec mihi uenere in mentem amice carissime . . . (l. 23) Rome Die .x. Maii .M. CCCC. LXXVI || Io. Bardii Corsonis Carmen. || Quisquis es: hoc facili scripto sermone libello: || . . . (v. 6) Vtile qui cunctis edidit auctor opus.

Hain-Reichling 9404. Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence.

1476.

102. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium, &c. Johannes Schurener, Rome.

Folio. 44 leaves. 35 lines. Roman type (? Proctor no. 1 B, 101 mm.).

1b–2b. [table.] 3a. [E]Go Nicolaus rogatus a qbusdam in practica me‖dicine studere uolentib9. ut eos recto ordine mo‖dū conficiendi dispēsandiq docerē: et certā eis || traderem dotrinā qua de singulis usualiū me‖dicinaꝛ unā tātū uel duas ul' plures libras cōfi‖cere scirēt: . . . 35a. Antidotarius nicholai cū. additionib9 ex || diuersis auctorib9 ec libris medicine sum‖ptis et extractis Feliciter finitur || Sequitur nūc sciētia ponderū medicīaliū || per eundem nicholaū tradita et ordinata. 44a, COLOPHON: Synonima dictionū medicina‖liū scd̄m nicholaū cū qbusdaꝛ || additiōib9 ab aliis auctorib9 || sumptis hic expliciūt: atq ex || hinc totus antidotari9 eiusdē || Nicholai cōplete finitur. Im‖pressus Rome per Magistrū || Iohānē Scheurener de bopar‖dia. Sub anno dñi .M. CCCC. || LXXVI.

Hain-Reichling 11765. Vatican Library.

1476.

103. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Storia naturale. [Translated by Christophorus Landinus.]

Nicolaus Jenson, Venice.

Folio. 415 leaves, 1 and 415 blank. 50 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1 C, 111 mm.), also Greek type.

2ª. HISTORIA NATVRALE DI. C. PLINIO SECONDO ‖ TRADOCTA DI LINGVA LATINA IN FIORENTINA ‖ PER CHRISTOPHORO LANDINO FIORENTINO ‖ AL SERENISSIMO FERDINANDO RE DI NAPOLI. ||| PROHEMIO. 414ᵇ, COLOPHON: OPVS NICOLAI IANSONIS GALLICI ||| IMPRESSVM ||| ANNO SALVTIS. M. CCCCLXXVI. ||| VENETIIS.

Hain *13105. Proctor 4099. B.M. (IC. 19694).

[After 5 March], 1476.

104. PETRVS DE ABANO. Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum. Tractatus de venenis.

CARARIIS, PETRVS DE. Quaestio de terminatione venenorum.

Gabriele di Pietro, Venice.

Folio. 280 leaves, 1 and 280 blank. 69 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–f, F, g, G, H, h–z, ⁊, ꝯ, ꝝ, aa–gg. Types: roman, Proctor no. 1, 114 mm., headlines, majuscules only; gothic, Proctor no. 2, 80 mm., text.

2ª. (red) .GABRIEL. .PETRI. ||| CONCILIATOR DIFFERENTIA‖RVM PHILOSOPHORVM: ET ‖ PRAECIPVE MEDICORVM CLA‖RISSIMI VIRI PETRI DE ABA‖NO PATAVINI FELICITER IN-‖CIPIT. PROLOGVS. 270ᵇ, FIRST COLOPHON: .Finis. ‖ Petri Padubanensis Medicorum ac philosophorū ‖ eximii Conciliator finit. Impressusq; est summa in-‖dustria a. M. Gabriele Taruisiensi opera ac impen‖dio. D. Thome de Taruisio. 271ª. [De uenenis.] 276ª. [De terminatione uenenorum.] 279ª. SECOND COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Ætri apponẽsis libro Cõciliatoris diuini ⁊ ei⁹
p dẽ de uenenis finis deo duce impoſit⁹ eſt a dño
giſtro Gabriele de Tarviſio ſpectabilis ⁊ egre
gii uiri domini Thome triuiſani ueneti ipẽſa. qui ut cor
rectiores redderentur: Excelentiſſimus artiꝫ ⁊ medici
ne doctor dominus magiſter Petrus de carariis de mõ
te ſilice theoricã medicine in preclariſſima gymnaſio pa
tauino legens accuratiſſime reuiſit. atq; ultimam ſupra
ſcriptam queſtionẽ de terminatione uenenoꝫ ſubtiliſſi
me compilauit.

Uenetiis. D. Andrea Uendramino Duce
Exiſtente. .1476.

Hain *2. Proctor 4196. B.M. (IC. 19928).

[After 5 March], 1476.

105. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Refutatio in librum De homine a Georgio Merula obiectorum.

Jacobus Rubeus, Venice.

Quarto and octavo. 104 leaves, the first blank. 24 lines. Sig. a–m. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

2ª. Galeotti Martii Narniēsis Epistola Ad Illu‖stri. Prīcipē Federicū Ducē Vrbini Incohat ||| iAMDVDVM Illustrissīe princeps || Federice exoptaui aliquid excudeī : & || ad te deferre . . . 5ª. GALLEOTTI Martii Narniensis Refuta‖tio Obiectoꝝ In Librum de Hoīe A Geor‖gio Merula Ad Illustrissimū Principem Fe‖dericum Ducem Vrbini. || diu mecum ipse agitaui debe‖rem ne maledictis cuiusdam || Georgii Merulæ respondere : || an quæ meum de homine pa‖riterꝙ in me stulte & impu-‖denter īgessit . . . 104ª, COLOPHON : Galeotti Marcii Narniēsis Refutatio obie‖ctorū in librum de Homine a Georgio Alexā‖drino quem Merulam appellat : ad Illustri‖ssimum principem Federicum ducem Vr‖bini finiturfœliciter. || Impressū est opus Venetiis mirabili arte || ac diligentia Per Iacobum Rubeum Na‖tio ne Gallicum huius artis pitissimum. An‖no incarnationis dominice millesimo cccc‖lxxvi : Andrea Vendremino inclyto Duce || Venetiarum. ||| .Laus omnipotenti deo.

Hain 7437. Proctor 4244. Pellechet 4979. B.M. (IA. 20093).

1476.

106. ARISTOTELES. De animalibus libri. [Translated by Theodorus Gaza.]

Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice.

Folio. 252 leaves, the first and last blank. 35 and 36 lines. Sig. a–x, aa–ff. Roman type (Proctor no. 8*, 109 mm.).

2ª. THEODORI: GRAECI: THESSALONICEN‖SIS: PRAEFATIO: IN LI-BROS: DE ANIMA‖LIBVS: ARISTOTELIS: PHILOSOPHI: AD || XYSTVM: QVARTVM: MAXIMVM. 7ᵇ. ARISTOTELIS: DE HISTORIA: ANIMALIVM: || LIBER PRIMVS INTERPRETE THEODORO. 250ᵇ, COLOPHON : Finiunt libri de animalibus Aristotelis interprete Theodoro || Gaze .V. clarissimo: quos Ludouicus podocatharus Cypri-‖us ex Archetypo ipsius Theodori fideliter & diligēter auscul‖tauit: & formulis imprimi curauit Venetiis per Iohannem || de Colonia sociūqꝫ eius Iohannē māthen de Gherretzē. Anno || domini. M.CCCC.LXXVI. 251ª. Tabula cartarum secundum ordinem ponendarum || . . . Finis.

Hain *1699. Proctor 4312. B.M. (IB. 20286).

See Plate X.

1476.

107. MARTIVS, GALEOTTVS. Refutatio in librum De homine a Georgio Merula obiectorum.

Dominicus de Lapis, Bologna.

Quarto. 112 leaves, 1 and 5 blank. 23, 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

2ª. GALEOTTVS MARTIVS FEDE‖rico Duci ex Vrbino Sa. Iādiu Illustrissime ‖ Princeps . . . 6ª. GALEOTTI. MARTII. NARNI‖ENSIS. REFVTATIO. OBIECTO‖RVM. IN. LIBRVM. DE. HOMI‖NE. A. Georgio Merula inchoat. 112ª, COLOPHON: Hoc opus Impressum est Bononie Do‖minico lapio Bononiensi procurante ab ‖ exemplari ipsius Galeotti. ‖ ANNO. M. CCCC. LXXVI.

Hain *7436. Proctor 6535. B.M. (IA. 28614).

*** This edition seems clearly earlier than that issued by Rubeus at Venice in the same year (no. 105 above).

[1476?]

108. AEGIDIVS ROMANVS [COLONNA]. Super libros De generatione et corruptione Aristotelis.

Jodocus Hauenstein, Naples.

Folio. 104 leaves, the first and last blank. 45 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 87 mm.).

2ª. [A]Nima enī ut testaī ‖ phñs est quodāmō ‖ oīa q̇cquid enī ē uel ‖ ē sensibile uel intel‖ligible . . . 57ᵇ. Explicit primus ‖ liber de generati‖one ꝛ corruptio‖ne secundum do‖minum egidium ‖ Incipit liber se‖cundus. 103ᵇ, COLOPHON: Et sic finiť feliciter expositio dñi ‖ egidij de roma super duobus li‖bris de generatiōe aristotilis sū‖ma cū diligentia Per magistruȝ ‖ iudocū hoensteyn uirū benignis‖simum neapoli impressa. ‖ [register] . . . Finis.

Hain 144. Fava-Bresciano 152. Proctor 6713. B.M. (IB. 29458).

*** In some copies the name 'Bischoff' (probably the compositor or reader) is found in the place of 'Finis' at the end. The date of this edition cannot be exactly determined, as the type with which it is printed does not occur elsewhere; Matthias Moravus was using a very similar type at Naples in 1478.

[Not before 16 December, 1476.]

109. CARPANIS, DOMINICVS DE. De nutrienda memoria.

[Naples.]

Quarto. 8 leaves, the first blank? 30 lines. Sig. A. Roman type (110 mm., Q‖u).

2ª. Eximio. ll. doctori domino Saluatori de peregrinis de ‖ maida magister Dominicus de carpanis de Neapoli ordi‖nis minorum. ‖ [Q]Vom a nobis postl'auerit dominatio tua . . . 8ᵇ, COLOPHON: Anno domini. M. cccclxxvi. indictiōe. iiii. Die uero. xvi. ‖ decembris Regnāte Serenissimo & Illustrissimo domino ‖ nostro. D. Ferdinādo Dei gratia rege Sicilie Hierusalem & ‖ hungarie & cetera Regiorum uero eius Anno. xviii. Foelici‖ter amen. ‖‖ Vale peritusq; in multis in istis etiam suscipe uires amē.

Hain 4536. Fava-Bresciano 196. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

8 June, 1476.

110. RHASIS. Liber nonus ad Almansorem [with the commentary of Syllanus de Nigris].

B[artholomaeus] V[aldezochius, Padua.]

Folio. 168 leaves, the last two apparently blank. 2 columns. 42 lines. Sigs., stamped far down in right lower corner, a^{10} b–v^8 x^6. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 114 mm.).

1ª. tOTVS TImor dei || preueniat & principi||at opera mea felicita||bitꝙ ea: qa omne qd' || mouetur ab alio mo||uetur. Vt arestoteles || vii. physicorū. Ideo || cā mouens me Syllanum de nigris de || Papia ad scribendū super nono libro || Almāsoris . . . 2ª, col. 2, l. 21 :. AL. || qVando rubedo & tensio & g̃ue||do in facie . . . 166ᵇ, COLOPHON: Sylani papiensis in Almāsoris nonū || collectiones. Coradinus Borgomensis || vniuersi patauini gymnasii physicorū || ac medicorum princeps non ignobilis || comuni omniu3 utilitate deo spirante || studiose cum maxima eius industria || emendauit. ||| B. .V. .C. .P. .F. .F. ||| M. CCCC. LXXVI. DIE || VIII MENSIS IV||NII FINEM HA||BVIT.

Library of Sir William Osler.

*** Described in Bibliofilia, xvii (1915), p. 32, as bearing on leaf 167 a table of chapters ending with the motto 'Sola miseria caret inuidia', but in Sir Wm. Osler's copy what is apparently the original leaf is blank.

See Plate XI.

4 May, 1476.

111. MONTAGNANA, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Consilia medica, &c. Antidotarium. [Edited by Iacobus de Vitalibus.]

Petrus Maufer, [Padua.]

Folio. 472 leaves, 443, 444, and 472 blank. 66 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 85/86 mm.).

1ª. [G]Erardo bolderio Veronensi tāq̃ || patri obseruādissimo Iacobus de || vitalibus Brixiēsis. s. p. d. . . . 1ᵇ, col. 2: Bartholomei montagnane medici preclarissimi || medicinale opus excellentissimū. d' oībus egri||tudinibus comunibus ꝛ propriis ī quinque par||tes distributum feliciter incipit. || [table.] 7ª. Tractatus aureus de conseruanda sanitate cor||porū quoꝝ caput ꝛ stomachus per augmentum || hūiditatis declināt a medio cōtinēs capiťla vii. 440ᵇ, FIRST COLOPHON: Gratias altissīo q̄ M. B. de montag̃na cōsiliis fi||nē īposuit arte ꝛ ingenio. M. P. maufer Normāi || Rothomagenꝑ ciuis. 1476. die 4ª mēꝑ maii. 441ª. Consilium de catarro acuto . . . 445ª. Pars tercia cōtinēs tractatulos tres de balneis. 449ª. Hi sunt canones ꝛ regule de modo componendi r̄||ceptas editi a magistro Bartolomeo de mōtagna||na medicorum dignissimo. 457ª. Viri preclarissimi Bartholomei de Montagna||na Antidota feliciter incipiūt. Prīo de vngētꝫ. 471ᵇ, SECOND COLOPHON: Gratias altissimo deo qui Antidotis domini || magistri Bartholomei de montagnana finem im||ponere dedit.

Hain-Reichling 11551. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

*** In the Naples copy the page of text beginning 'Tractatus .xii. de dispositionib̄ meri ꝛ stōachi' has been accidentally impressed on the recto of the last leaf, which should be blank. The editor, De Vitalibus, after remarking that he has divided the Consilia proper into three parts, viz. (1) de regimine sanitatis, (2) de propriis unicuique membro passionibus, (3) de toti[s] communibus, goes on to say that for completeness' sake he has subjoined (4) breues quosdam . . . Bartholomei de balneis tractatulos, and (5) alii [tractatuli] quos de componendorum dosandorum administrandorumque medicaminum regul[i]s edidit, una cum antidotario (1ª, col. 2).

28 September–12 December, 1476.

112. AVICENNA. Canon de medicina [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis]. De viribus cordis [Translated by Arnoldus de Villa Noua. The whole edited by Petrus Rochabonella.]

Johannes Herbort, Padua.

Folio. 482 leaves, 1, 467, and 468 blank. 62–66 lines. 2 columns. Sigs. a–p, A–X, aa–pp, a. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

2ª. Liber canonis primus quem principis aboali abin‖sceni de medicina edidit. translatus a magistro ‖ Gerardo cremonensi in toleto ab arabico in la‖tinum . . . 70ª, FIRST COLOPHON: Explet⁹ ē liber ꝑmus canonis quē princeps aboali ‖ Abinsceni de medicina edidit: īpressus ꝟo patauij. ‖ Anno christi optī .M. cccc. lxxvi. iiij. kl'. octo. ‖ LIBER. ‖ Nosse cupit [5 couplets] . . . 71ᵇ–72ᵇ [table of medicines, 4 col.]. 73ª. Incipit liber canonis secūdus Auicēne verba ‖ ꝑncipis aboali. 140ª, SECOND COLOPHON: . . . Impressus pata‖uij anno christi optimi. M. cccc. lxxvi. pridie idus ‖ decembris. ‖ [2 couplets] ‖ DEO. GRATIAS. 141ᵇ–144ᵇ [table of medicines, 4 col.]. 145ᵇ. iNcipit liber canonis ter‖tius de egritudinibus ꝑ‖ticularib⁹ . . . 342ª, THIRD COLOPHON: . . . Impssus patauij. Anno cristi optīi. M. CCCC. lxxvi. iiii. kalendas decembris. ‖ [4 couplets]. 343ᵇ. lIber canonis q̄rt⁹ incipit ‖ de egritudinib⁹ ꝑticula‖rib⁹ . . . 436ª, FOURTH COLOPHON: Explicit liber q̄rt⁹ canoīs auicēne. Deo gratias. 437ª. Incipit liber q̄nt⁹ de medicīa ꝛ est antidotarium. 466ᵇ, FIFTH COLOPHON: . . . Impressus vero patauij. Anno christi optimi. ‖ M. cccc. lxxvi. quinto idus nouembris. ‖ Ad laudes dei. ‖ [3 couplets.] 469ª. Libellus Auicēne de viribus cordis translatus ab ‖ Arnaldo de villa noua barchinone feliciter īcipit. 476ª, SIXTH COLOPHON: . . . Impressus Patauij. Anno ‖ Christi optimi. M. CCCC. LXXvi. Quinto ‖ Kalendas Decembris. 476ᵇ–482ª [interpretations of Arabic words, 3 col.]. 482ª, SEVENTH COLOPHON: Hoc loci consumatur vniuersum op⁹ ‖ hispalensis principis Auicenne quod ī ‖ sacris medicinis composuit. Anno sal‖uatoris Christi Iesu. M. cccc. lxxvi ‖ pridie idus decembris. Impressuꝫ pa‖tauij opere ꝛ impensis Ioannis her-‖bort germani. Correctum cura ꝛ stu‖dio quoad fieri potuit Prosdochymi ‖ mutij patauini in medicinis artibusq; ‖ merito insigniti. verum ruminatū di‖gestumue solertia ac ingenio artium ꝛ ‖ medicine interpretis doctissimi Petri ‖ Rochabonelle veneti . . . (l. 43) AMEN.

Hain 2201 (book 3 seen). Pellechet 1660. Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris.

19 February, 1476.

113. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in primam Fen quarti Canonis Avicennae. Quaestio de maioritate morbi. [Edited by Hieronymus Turrianus.]

Nicolaus Petri, Padua.

Folio. 188 leaves, 1 (?), 172, and 173 blank. 52, 53 lines. 2 columns. Marginal sig. a–z, & ; the last 16 ff. unsigned ? Roman type (110 mm., Q|u).

2ª. [F]EBRIS EST ‖ CALOR EX‖TRANEVS ‖ Excusati ab his ‖ q̄ in libroꝝ p̄nci‖piis dici ꝓsueue‖runt . . . 171ᵇ. FIRST COLOPHON: Scriptum super prima fen. 4ᵗⁱ cañ. ‖ Auicēne celeberrimi ac famosissimi ‖ doctoris totā scīaꝫ medicine illustrā‖tis Gentilis de Fulginatis cōpletū‖ ab eo. anº i346º. de mēse Ianuarii. & ‖ correctū ꝑ excellentissimū artiū & ‖ meⁿᵉ doctorē mgrm Hyeronimū ‖ Turrianuꝫ de Verona actu in cele‖berrīo gymnasio patauino ordīarie ‖ legentē ac impressum per magistꝝ ‖ Nicholaū Petri de Harlem đ Hollā‖dia Almanū in predcāꝫ ciuitate pa‖tauina anno domini i476º die i9ⁿᵃ ‖ mensis Februarii Finit fœliciter.‖ Deo gratias. 174ª. Clarissimi medici Gal' de fulgineo. ‖ de maioritate morbi. Q. incipit. 188ª. SECOND COLOPHON: Finit subtilis questio de maioritate ‖ morbi a clarissimo Doctore Gentile ‖ fulginate. Anno dñi. i344. edita & Pa-‖tauii impressa Anno eiusdeꝫ. i476. ‖ [register, 26 l.].

Hain-Reichling 7565. Pellechet-Polain 5025.

[1476?]

114. NICOLAVS DE HORTO COELI et MARSILIVS AB INGHEN. Quaestiones in Aristotelis De generatione et corruptione. Bonus Gallus, Padua.

Folio. 88 leaves, the last blank. 56 lines. 2 columns. The third and fourth quires are signed c, d, the rest are unsigned. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 110 mm.).

1[b]. [Table of chapters.] 2[a]. [C]IRCA PRIMVM. li‖bꝝ de generatõe prĩo querĩ̃ ‖ Vtrũ ens mobile ad formaꝫ ‖ sit subiectũ libri de generatõ‖ne . . . 39[b]. FIRST COLOPHON: Et sic est finis questionis & per conse‖quens toci[9] primi libri de generatioue & ‖ corruptione per me fratrem nicolaum de ‖ orto celi ordinis seruorum sancte marie a‖lamani. 40[a]. cIRCA SECVN‖DVM LIBRVM ‖ de gnãtõe & corrup‖tõe q̃rĩ̃ a reuerẽdo ‖ mgr̃o marsilio alma‖no . . . 87[b]. SECOND COLOPHON: Expliciunt questiões sup libris de gñatiõe ‖ & corruptione Aristotilis ꝑ excellentissmũ ‖ arcium ac medicine doctorem magistrum ‖ Marcilium de alamania disputate. Per ‖ magistrum bonum padue impresse. ‖ [table, containing same matter as that on 1[b]].

Hain 12110. Proctor 6833. B.M. (IC. 29955).

*** The whole of this work is usually ascribed to Marsilius ab Inghen, nothing being apparently known of Nicolaus de Horto Coeli [presumably the monastery of Himmelsgarten, near Nördlingen]. Cf. no. 199.

1476.

115. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis. [With the emendations of Philippus Beroaldus.] Stephanus Corallus, Parma.

Folio. 358 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines. Catchwords. Roman type (Proctor no. 3, 112 mm.).

2[a]. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. 4[a]. CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER .I. 354[b], l. 7. COLOPHON: CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRICESI-‖MISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI PARMAE DVCTV ET ‖ IMPENSIS MEI STEPHANI CORALLI LVGDVNENSIS .M.CCCC. ‖ LXXVI. REGNANTE INVICTISSIMO PRINCIPE GALEACEO MA-‖RIA MEDIOLANI DVCE QVINTO. ‖ Ad uenerabilẽ & ornatissimũ uirũ Nicolaũ Rauacaldũ ‖ canonicũ ꝑmensẽ. Philippi Broaldi Bononiẽsis epistola. 357[a], END: . . . Vale Amantissime mi Nicolae: & Philippũ tuũ dilige.

Hain 13091. Proctor 6842. BM. (IC. 30223).

4 September, 1476.

116. CERMISONVS, ANTONIVS. Consilia medica. Henricus de Colonia, Brescia.

Folio. 116 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 46 lines. Sig. a–p. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 90 mm.).

2[a]. Tabula consilioꝝ excellentissimi me‖dici magistri Antonii Cermisoni. 4[a]. Excellentissimi medici Antonii Cer‖misoni contra omnes fere egritudines a ‖ capite usque ad pedes Consilia feliciter ‖ incipiunt. 115[b]. COLOPHON: Antonii Cermisonii Cõsilia felitĩ̃ expli‖ciunt impressa Brixie per me magistruꝫ ‖ Henricũ de coloĩa .M. CCCC. Lxxvi. ‖ pridie nonas septembris. ‖ Laus deo et sue matri. Amen.

Hain *4885. Proctor 6950. B.M. (IB. 31045).

[1476?]

117. FRANCISCVS DE SENIS. Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale. [Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo, Cagli.]

Octavo. 8 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 126 mm.).

1ª. IESVS || Questo e uno consiglio optimo contra lo mor||bo pestilentiale. cioe Anguinaglie: Carbuncu||li: Antrace: Apostemie: et altri mali catiui et || apostemosi. composto per mastro Francesco || da Siena doctore nellarte medicinale. 8ᵇ, l. 21. END: . . . e ponacel sopra || con un poco de butiro. || LAVS OMNIPOTENTI DEO || FINIS.

Proctor 7230. B.M. (IA. 32509).

25 May, 1476.

118. GVLIELMVS DE SALICETO. Summa conseruationis et curationis. Chirurgia.

Piacenza.

Folio. 232 leaves. 52 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–n, a–m. Roman type (110/1 mm., Qu|).

1ª. IN NOMINE DOMINI NOSTRI IHE||SV CHRISTI ET MATRIS EIVS uir||ginis Marie per quē prima causa uoluit ostē||dere potentiam suam supra naturam. LIBER || Magistri Gulielmi Placentini de saleceto In || scientia medicinali & specialiter perfectis in||cipit: qui summa conseruationis & curatioīs || appellatur. & sic incipit. ||| [E]ORVM AVTEM que || fiūt . . . 182ᵇ. FIRST COLOPHON: Explicit opus magri gulielmi placentini de sa||leceto ī scīa medicinali qđ sūma curationis et || cōpuationis appellaī. Placētie impressum ad || exemplar originalis ipsi⁹ magri gulielmi. An||no ab incarnatione dñi. M. CCCC. LXXVI. || Laus deo ciusq; mri marie uirgini. || .AMEN. 183ª. INCIPIT CYRVGIA MAGISTRI Gu||lielmi đ saleceto placētini. 232ª. SECOND COLOPHON: see facsimile.

EXPLICIT Opus magri Gulielmi de ſaleceto ī
Cyrugia Placētie īpreſſum ad exēplar originaī ipi⁹
Magiſtri Gulielmi Anno ab icarnatione domini
M.CCCC.LXXVI.DIE.XXV.MAII.
Multa qdem in hoc ope otinēt q̄ i aliis coīter ñ
repiūt: Dñs Gulielm⁹ poſtq̄ traſcribēdū dedit.
Multa & iphiſica & ī cyrugia addidit Vt patet i
2° li° cyrugie ca° illo addito de icīſiōe man⁹ uł pe
dis p⁹ deliberationē/ & ī q̄ plrib⁹ aliis locis.

FINIS AD LAVDEM VIRGINIS

Hain-Reichling 14146. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

_ Hain's no. 14146 describes the Chirurgia only, while his no. 14144 describes the

Summa conseruationis but quotes the colophon with the date 1475 instead of 1476. There can be no doubt that this really refers to the present edition, the date having been either misread or tampered with in the copy from which the description was taken. The continuity of the signatures shows that the two works form one whole.

[1476.]

119. ARISTOTELES. Secreta secretorum. [Translated by Philippus, a cleric.]

[Printer of Ockam, Dialogi, Paris.]

Quarto. 68 leaves, 1 and 68 blank. 26 lines. Sigs. [a b] c–f^{8} g h^{10}. Signatures on inner margin at side of text. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 97 mm.).

2^{a}. INCIPIT Liber de secretis secreto‖rū aristotelis philosophi excellentissimi; ‖‖ [D]OMINO suo excellentis-‖simo incultu religiōis xpīane ‖ strennuissimo guidoni vere de ‖ valencia ciuitatis tripolis glo‖rioso pontifici philippus suo‖rum mīmus clerico ... 18^{b}, l. 13. De vtilitate regimīs sanitatis. Ca. xxvii. 66^{b}, l. 5: ... declina semper ad melio‖rem et ꝑbabiliorē partem; Finit. 66^{b}–67^{b} [table of chapters]. 67^{b}. END: Explicit liber secretorū aristotelis;

Proctor †7916. Pellechet 1243.

[1477?]

120. ORTOLFF VON BEYRLANDT. Arzneibuch.

[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 104 leaves, 5–104 numbered i–c. 35 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, last state, 118 mm.).

1^{a}. ¶ Hie hebt sich an das Register des ‖ nachuolgenden artzneibůchs. 5^{a}. ¶ Die vorrede diß bůchs ‖ DEr hőchst hat geschaffē die ertznei ‖ von dem ertrich vnd der weis man ‖ wirdt sy nicht verschmåhen ꝛc̄ stet ‖ geschribē ecclesiastici an dē .xxxviij ‖ capitel. Das ertznei edler sey dann ‖ andre kunst · dz̄ sicht man wol wirt ‖ eyn meyster siech das in sein kunst ‖ nit gehelffen mag. Darumb begeret er ertzney das ‖ er seinen gesunt behab. Darumb will ich Ortolff vō ‖ Beyrlandt doctor der ertznei eyn artztbůch machen ‖ ʒeteútsch aus allen artztbůchern die ich in latein ye ‖ vernam ... 104^{b}. END: ... Mit dem habent die kreůtter ein ende.

Hain *12111. Proctor 1583. B.M. Inc. II, p. 326, IB. 5589.

[1477?]

121. RODERICVS ZAMORENSIS. Spiegel des menschlichen Lebens. [Heinrich Steinhöwel's translation of the Speculum uitae humanae.]

[Günther Zainer, Augsburg.]

Folio. 174 leaves, 11–174 numbered i–clxiiij. 36 lines. Woodcut capitals and illustrations. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, last state, 118 mm.).

1^{a}. DIses bůchlin genannt ỏ spiegel des ‖ menschlichen lebens · von dem hoch-‖‖wirdigen Rodorico von hyspania ‖ byschoffen Zamorensi gemachet ... 78^{b}. ¶ Das zweyunddreissig capitel. Von dem súbenden ‖ handwerck. Das ist. artznei. Von irem lob. notturf‖te

vnnd nutz. Auch von ierem mißbrauch. arbeyt || vnnd sorguåltigkeyt. 174ᵇ. END: ℂ Deo gracias.

Hain *13948. Proctor 1584. B.M. Inc. II, p. 326, IB. 5592.

⁎ See note to the first Latin edition (no. 2). Another edition of the German was printed by Bämler at Augsburg on 23 July, 1479 (Proctor †1623).

25 October, [14]77.

122. SCHRICK, MICHAEL. Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.
Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 16 leaves, the last blank. 26–28 lines. 2 columns on first leaf. Few woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 140 mm.).

1ª. ℂ Hie nach stend verczeÿchnet die außgeprañten || wasser In welicher maß man die zů den geliderñ || nüczen vñ prauchen sol Als deñ Meÿsten michel || chrick doctor in der Erczneÿ die beschriben hat || Vnd ist gar gůt vñ nüczlich zůwissen. 1ᵇ, col. 2: Iohannes Båmler || Zů Augspurg. 2ª. ℂ Hie nach vollget ein nüczliche matervō manigerleÿ || auß geprañten wassern/ wie man die nüczen vñ prau||chen sol zů gesuntheÿt ꝺ' menschen . . . 15ᵇ, COLOPHON: ℂ Dises půchlin hat getrucket vnd voleñdet Iohan=||nes Båmler zů Augspurg Am måntag vor aller heÿ=||ligen tag. Anno dñi ꝛc In dem lxxvij. jare.

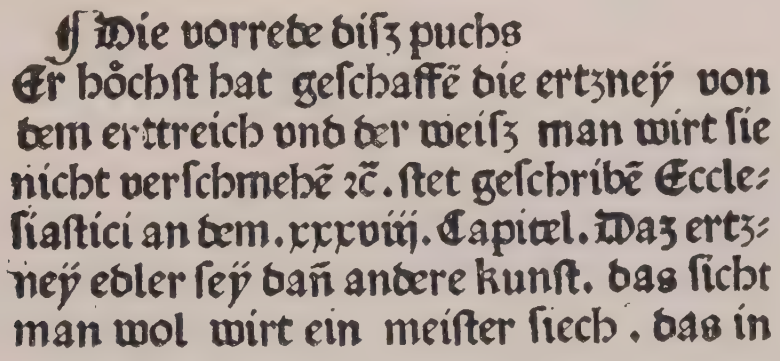
B.M. Inc. II, p. 336, IB. 5686.

17 March, 1477.

123. ORTOLFF VON BEYRLANDT. Arzneibuch.
Anton Koberger, Nuremberg.

Folio. 85 leaves, the fifth blank. 39 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 3, 110 mm.).

1ª. Hie hebt sich an das register des || nachuolgenden artzneipuchs. 4ᵇ, COLOPHON: Nach Christi vnsers lieben herrē gepurt als man zalt Tau=||sent vierhundert vnd sibenvndsi-bentzig Iar am Montag || nach Mitter vasten. In des heiligē Rōmischē Reichs Stat || Nůrenberg Ist diß Artzneipuch mit sunderm fleis durch || Anthonij koburger Burger daselbs gedrůckt wordē Was || diß puch guttes Innhelt dauon ist gemeldet in disem Re=||gister. an welchem plat man iglichs suchen sol. 6ª. See facsimile. 85ª. END: . . . Mit dem habent die krewtter || ein ende.


ℌ Die vorrede diſz puchs
Er hôchſt hat geſchaffē die ertzneÿ von
dem ertreich vnd der weiſz man wirt ſie
nicht verſchmehē ꝛc. ſtet geſchribē Eccle=
ſiaſtici an dem. xxxviij. Capitel. Waz ertz=
neÿ edler ſeÿ dañ andere kunſt. das ſicht
man wol wirt ein meiſter ſiech. das in

Hain *12112. Proctor 1977. B.M. Inc. II, p. 414, IB. 7152.

124. SCOTT, MICHAEL. Liber physiognomiae.

[Jacobus de Fivizzano, Venice.]

Quarto. 78 leaves, the last blank. 23 lines. sigs. a-k. Catchwords. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 112 mm.).

1ª. pRIMA pars libri huius Cap. j. ‖ . . . 4ª. iNCIPIT Liber Phisionomiæ: quē ‖ compilauit magister Michael Sco-‖tus ad preces. D. Federici romanoꝝ ‖ īperatoris. Sciētia cuius est multū ‖ tenēda in secreto: . . . 77ᵇ, COLOPHON: Michaelis Scoti de procreatione & hominis ‖ Phisionomia opus feliciter finit. ‖ M. CCCC. LXXVII.

Hain *14550. Proctor 4364. B.M. (IA. 20472).

[1477?]

125. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De aqua vitae simplici et composita.

[Adam de Rottweil, Venice.]

Quarto. 22 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 30 lines. Sig. a-d. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 95 mm.).

2ª. Clarissimi ꝛ excellentissi-‖mi pḧi medicię mgr̄i Ar‖naldi de uilla noua ꝺ' aqua ‖ uite simplici ꝛ ꝓposita trac‖tat⁹ pulcherim⁹ īcipit. ‖ [H]VMANVm ‖ corpus: Cū sit ꝓ‖positū per ingres‖sionem contrarioꝝ. s. elem̄‖torum non ē permanens: ‖ . . . 6ᵇ, col. 1, l. 12: [I]Ncipit secunda parti‖cula: ꝛ habet duode-‖cī partes secundū cursum lu‖ne. Et cum corpus huma-‖nū planetis ꝛ signis natura‖lib⁹ subiaceat ut dicit petr⁹ ‖ hispan⁹ in libello de oculo ‖ . . . 20ª, col. 1, l. 19: De uirtutibus rorismarini ‖| [I]Nquit enim auctor: ‖ Cū essē in babillonia ‖ nunti⁹ magnifici Regis ‖ . . . 21ª, col. 2, END: et si aliquam habes infir-‖mitatem in iecore scias ꝑ ‖ certo ꝙ omnino mundabe‖ris ab omni infirmitate ie‖coris. finis.

Hain 1816. Proctor 4418. B.M. (IA. 20589).

*** The ascription of this book to the press of Adam de Rottweil appears uncertain, as the type seems to differ slightly both in face and in measurement from that of his signed work.

[1477?]

126. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Liber aggregationis, &c.

[Seuerinus Ferrariensis, Ferrara.]

Quarto and Octavo. 44 leaves, the first blank. 27 lines. sig. a-f. Catchwords at ends of quires. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 95 mm.), also Roman capitals (Proctor no. 3, c. 95 mm.) for l. 1–7 on 21ᵇ.

2ª. Liber aggregationis seu liber secretorum alb̄ti ‖ magni de uirtutibus herbarum lapidum et anima‖lium quorundaꝫ Liber primus de uiribus quarun‖dam herbarum. 21ᵇ. EIVSDEM ALBERTI MAGNI. ‖ DE MIRABILIBVS MVNDI FE‖LICITER INCIPIT. 43ª. Albertus Magnus. De. ‖ Secretis nature. Explicit. ‖ (43ᵇ) (u)t autem qui legeris q̄ supius notata sūt ‖ uberiorem fructum capias. uolumus cōeꝫ ‖ regulam et breuem tradere ad sciendnm ‖ ortum Lune secundum epactam: . . . 44ᵇ, END: Vnde uersus. ‖ Etatem Lune duplica post addito quinq. ‖ Quinq dabis signo quo Lune incepit origo. ‖| Et Sic Est Finis.

Proctor 5743. B.M. (IA. 25683, imperfect).

[1477?]

127. MERVLA, GEORGIVS. In librum De homine Galeotti Martii opus. [With other tracts.]

Milan.

Quarto.

Hain 11098.

*** Hain's note of this book is derived, through Panzer and Maittaire, from the Catalogue of the Bigot sale in 1706 (p. 129), where it formed one lot together with Benedictus de Nursia, De pestilentia, Milan, 1479 (no. 178 below) and Vergeriis, De ingenuis moribus, (Lavagna), Milan, 1477 (Hain 15988). No other record of either the Merula or the Nursia appears to exist. It should be noted that the entry in the Bigot Catalogue rather suggests that the present tract contained no date but only the place of printing.

1477.

128. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in primam Fen quarti Canonis Avicennae. Quaestio de maioritate morbi.

[Baldassare Azzoguidi, Bologna.]

Folio. 182 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines. 2 columns. Sig. [a] b–z, &, A, B. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 97 mm.).

2ª. EXPOSITIO GENTILIS IN PRIMAM FEN. QVAR‖TI CANONIS AVICENNE FELICITER INCIPIT. ‖ fEBRIS EST CALOR ‖ EXTRANEVS. Excu‖sati ab his que in libro-‖rū prīcipiis dici ꝑsueue-‖rūt . . . 166ᵇ, FIRST COLOPHON: Scriptum super prima fen. quarti cañ. ‖ Auic. celeberrimi ac famosissimi docto‖ris totā scientiam medicine illustrantis. ‖ Gentilis de Fulginatis completuꝫ ab eo ‖ Anno. i.3.46. Mense Ianuarii feliciter ex‖plicit. Et incipit questio de maioritate ‖ morbi. 167ª. Clarissimi medici Gal'. de fulgineo. de ‖ maioritate morbi. Q. incipit. 181ª, SECOND COLOPHON: Finit subtilis questio de maioritate ‖ morbi a Clarissimo Doctore Gentile ‖ fulginate. Anno domini. i.3.44. edita. ‖ Et impressa. Anno domini. M. cccc. 77. ‖‖ Laus Deo. 181ᵇ. [Register, 3 col.]

Hain *7566. Proctor 6522. B.M. (IB. 28541).

1477.

129. BENEDICTVS DE NVRSIA. De conseruatione sanitatis. THADDAEVS DE FLORENTIA. De regimine sanitatis.

Dominicus de Lapis, Bologna.

Quarto. 140 leaves. 21 lines. Sig. [a]b–i[k]Lm[n–s]. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

1ᵇ. Pulcherrimum & utilissimū opus ad ‖ sanitatis cōseruationem. æditū ab exi‖mio artium & medicine professore ‖ magistro Benedicto de Nursia tunc ‖ Serenissimi ac Potētissimi ducis Me‖dionali medico: ad sanctissimum in ‖ xp̄o patrem & dominum nosttum do‖minum. N. diuina prouidentia sum‖mum pontificem. ‖ Incipit fœliciter. ‖‖ Similiter etiam de magistro Tadeo ‖ de florentia de regimine sanitatis se‖cundum quattuor partes anni. ‖‖ Seqtur nunc libellus ipse de cōserua‖tione saitatis secūdū ordineꝫ Alpha‖beti distinctus. ‖

(2ª) De Aere capitulu3 primū. ||| . . . 132ᵇ, l. 17: Finis huius libri. ||| Libellus de sanitate factus || ꝑ Mgr̄m Thadeū đ florētia. || (133ª) [I]Ncipit liber de saītate factus ꝑ || ꝑbatissimū uirū magistrum tha||deū de flo. ī arte medicīa doc. quoniā || . . . 139ᵇ, COLOPHON: Tractatus quidam de regimine sani||tatis. opera & industria Dominici de || Lapis. impendio tamen Sigismundi || a libris ciuis atq3 liberarii Bononien||sis feliciter finiunt. || Anno. D. M. CCCC. lxxvii. 140ª, 140ᵇ, [Register in 2 columns].

Hain *11920. Proctor 6536. B.M. (IA. 28617).

*** In some copies misprints 'faītatis secūdū ordineē' in the penultimate line of 1ᵇ have remained uncorrected.—The tract here printed under the name of Thaddaeus de Florentia is in reality by Iohannes Hispalensis.

9 May, 1477.

130. MACER FLORIDVS. De virtutibus herbarum.
Arnoldus de Bruxella, Naples.

Folio. 46 leaves, the first and last blank. 30, 31 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 110 mm.).

2ª. INCIPIT LIBER MACRI PHILOSO||phi ī quo tractat de naturis qualitatib⁹ & virtutib⁹ || Octuagintaocto herbaru3 & primo de Arthemesia || [H]Erbarum quasdā dicturus carmine vires || . . . 41ª. Sequitur Tractatus || De Speciebus. 45ª, COLOPHON: Liber Macri Philosophi De virtutibus herba||rum finit foeliciter. Neapoli impressus per Arnol||dū, de Bruxella. Anno Millesimo quadringētissimo || septuagesimoseptimo die vero nona mensis Maii.: 45ᵇ. Registrum libri huius [2 col.] . . . (col. 2, l. 13). Finis registri. ||| Arnoldus de Burxella.

Hain 10420. Fava-Bresciano 98. John Rylands Library. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

14 August, 1477.

131. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippocratis cum quaestionibus. [Edited by Magister Bertaldus.]
[Laurentius Canozius?, Padua.]

Folio. 146 leaves, the first blank. 62 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a-i, I, II, K, l-r. Gothic types (headings, etc.: Proctor no. 4, c. 156 mm., no. 2, c. 116 mm.; text, Proctor no. 3, 87 mm.).

2ª. Iacobi forliuiensis in || afforismos ypocratis || expositiones una cum || questionibus feliciter || incipiunt. ||| [V]Ita breuis ars || vero lōga . . . 146ª, COLOPHON: Iacobi forliuiēsis in afforismos ypocratis || expositio ꝛ questiones feliciter expliciunt. Per || excellentissimum artium ꝛ medicine doctorem || dominum magistrum bertaldum senis ordina||rie leoentem diligentissime emendate. Decima || quarta augusti. Mº. CCCCº. [I]xxviiº.

Hain-Reichling 7248. Proctor 6770. B.M. (IC. 29859).

*** The last two lines read as above in the Museum copy, the errors being corrected in pen and ink. Reichling reads 'legentem' and 'Mº. CCCCº. LXXVIIº.'

[1477?]

132. MONTAGNANA, BARTHOLOMAEVS. Consilia medica, &c. Antidotarium.
[Laurentius Canozius?, Padua, or Venice?]

Folio. 354 leaves, 1, 330, and 354 blank. 60 and 61 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

2^a. [S]Icut hoīe natura || nihil p̄stantius gi||gnit. sic his q̄ pro || humana cōserua||tione cōducentia || sunt. ars nl' digni||us aut cōmodius || cogitauit . . . 293^a. Expeditis consiliis de animalib^9 spirituali||bus ꝛ nutriuis omnium egritudinum a capi||te usq; ad pedes. Conabor cōsequenter tra||ctatum de balneis ꝛ de febribus cum aliis || quibusdam generalibus subnectere. || Consilium primum. ||| . . . 299^a. Epedito de balneis incipio tractare de || febribus. Consilium primum. ||| . . . 308^b, col. 2. Visis premissis consequenter uidendum || ē de cirugicalib^9 ꝛ aliis generalib^9 annexis. || Consilium primum. ||| . . . 312^a, col. 1. Tractatus de lepra diuisus in sectiones || duas . . . 331^a. Cōsilia prime fen. in de aīalibus. 334^b, col. 1, l. 4. Incipit registrū cōsiliorū. || . . . (col. 4) cōfart ad. || indi. 3. 335^a (antidotarium): [V]Ngentum unum de corti||cibus castanearuꝫ . . . 353^b, END: . . . ligā||do spongiā semper ab inferiori ad superius. ||| Laus Deo Amen. finis.

132 A. Another issue, with the first and last quire of the Consilia of a different setting up.

2^a. [S]Icut hoīe natura || nihil p̄stantius gi||gnit: sic his que p̄ || humana cōserua||tione cōducentia || sunt: ars nl' digni||us aut cōmodius || cogitauit: . . . 331^a. Consilia prime fen in de aīalibꝫ. 334^b, col. 1, l. 21. Incipit registrū consiliorū || . . . (col. 4) Confert ad. || Indi. 3.

Hain 11550. Proctor 6772, 6772 A. B.M. (IC. 29863, 29864, the latter imperfect).

*** Proctor noted of his no. 6772 A: 'A second issue in which numerous errors are corrected', but the Museum copies in question appear to be of the same setting-up throughout, except in the two quires noted above. The latter of these, containing a table of the 'counsels' and a register of the quires of the whole work (i. e. Hain's 'tab. c. registr.'), is bound immediately before the Antidotarium in both the Museum copies, and is so described above; the register of no. 6772 A omits three quires ('consilium xxxix' to 'secundi' in col. 4) which are correctly given in that of no. 6772. The collation in 354 leaves tallies exactly with the register, so that Reichling's collation in 430 leaves (iii, p. 114) must be due to some confusion. The tracts de balneis, &c., are treated by the register as part of the Consilia; but cf. the remarks of the editor of Maufer's 1476 edition (no. 111, note). These books much resemble the 60-line Aluarottis, De feudis, completed 'Venetiis' in the same type on 12 Nov. 1477, by Canozius or another (cf. Proctor no. 6771 and 5677), but are presumably earlier as the Aluarottis has printed signatures.

1 December, 1477.

133. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in tertium Canonis Auicennae.

Petrus Maufer, Padua.

Folio. 533 leaves, the first blank. 65 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–p, Aa–Ee, aa–rr, AA–MM, A.–M.. Gothic type (Haebler no. 2*, 87/8 mm.).

2^a. Gentil' de fulgineo illustris medici explanatōes īsi||gnes sup tertiū canōis prīcipis medicoꝝ Auicēne: ||| [I]Nquit Galienus. Intētio ī || creādo caput nō ē cerebꝝ ꝛc. || . . . 532^b, COLOPHON: Exacte sunt hoc loco explanationes seu glose ī ter||tium librum can. Auic. medicorum principis. s. in || fen usque sexdecimam: quas interpres subtilissi||mus ꝛ abditoꝝ sacre medicine indagator optimus || Gentilis uilumber fulginas edidit. impresse Pa||tauij

anno salutis. M. cccc. lxxvij. kaľ. decemb. || industria opera ac impensis Petri maufer galli. 533ª. [Register, 5 col.].

Hain 7564, *7562 (ff.1–330 + f. 533). Pellechet-Polain 5024. Palais des Arts, Lyon.

[1477 ?]

134. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Quaestio de prolongatione febris.
[Petrus Maufer, Padua.]

Folio. 18 leaves, the first and last (?) blank. 67 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–c. Gothic type.

2ª. [Q]Veritur utrū febris sit ca||lor: ꝛ uideť ꝙ nō qr Auic. || quarto cañ. fen prima pri||mo cap. dicit . . . 17ª, COLOPHON: Explicit questio de prolongatione fe. cōposite ex cho||lera ꝛ phlegmate ꝛ pure phlegmatice ubi ē etiam de per||iodicatione secundum famosissimum artium ꝛ medicine || doctorem M. Gentilem de fulgineo perusis. 1339.

Reichling 190. Biblioteca dei Monumenti Nazionali, Monte Cassino.

9 July, 1477.

135. PANTHALEON DE CONFLENTIA. Summa lacticiniorum.
Johannes Fabri, Turin.

Folio. 32 leaves, the first and last blank. 31 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, Haebler no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. PANTHALEONIS. DE. CONFLENTIA. SVMMA. || LACTICINIORVM. INCIPIT. ||| [C]VM interdū cogitarem si opusculum aliquod || memoria dignum ī medicina cōponerē: . . . 31ª. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

Preclariſſimi artium & medicine doctoris domini magiſtri Pā-
thaleonis de Cōflētia ſumma lacticiniorum completa. M. cccc.
lxxvii. die viiii. iulii. Et per. m. Iohannem fabri galicū Thaurini
Sub illuſtriſſimo ſabaudie duce Philiberto feliciter impreſſa ē.

DEO GRATIAS .)x(.

Hain 12372. B.M. (IB. 32411).

[About 1477.]

136. HENRICVS DE SAXONIA. Tractatus de secretis mulierum ab Alberto Magno excerptus.
[Henricus Cleyn and Johannes Vydenast, Perugia.]

Folio. 54 leaves, the first blank. 39 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–f⁸ g⁶. Types: text of Albertus, gothic, 102 mm., Haebler's M^{86} and M^{40}; text of Henricus, roman lower case with the gothic majuscules, 102 mm.

2^a. (red) Expositio super Henricum ‖ de Saxonia de secretis muli‖erum Incipit feliciter. ⁋ (black) [A]D lucidiorem ‖ notitiā sequētiuꝫ ‖ habendaꝫ . . . 2^b, col. 2: (red) Tractatus henrici de Saxo‖nia Alberti magni discipuli ‖ de secretis mulieruꝫ queꝫ ab ‖ Alberto excerpsit feliciter ‖ incipit Capitulum primuꝫ ⁋ (black) [D]Ilecto sibi in ‖ xp̄o socio Io-‖hāni. Henric^9 ‖ de saxonia . . . 3^a, l. 11: Diuiditur iste liber prima ‖ diuisiōe in quatuor tractat^9 ‖ . . . 54^a, col. 2, COLOPHON: Huius operis finis de ‖ secretis mulierum.

B.M. (IB. 32720).

See Plate XII.

[Not after 1478.]

137. VINCENTIVS BELLOVACENSIS. Speculum doctrinale. [The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 404 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 67 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.)

2^a. Speculū doctrinale Vincentij beluacensis frīs ‖ ordinis p̄dicatoꝝ incipit. Et primo ꝓlogus de cau‖sa suscepti opis et eius materia. 276^a, col. 2: [L]Iber terciusdecimus agit de practica ‖ medicine que & ipsa inter mechaniꝛ‖cas reputatur eo q̄ operatōe manuū ‖ exercetur. Habet autem clxviij. capi‖tula. ‖ [D]E arte medicine. .j. ‖ De institutione medici. .ij. ‖ . . . 298^a, col. 1: [L]Iber quartusdecimus incipit ageꝛ‖re de theoricis & agit de theorica ‖ medicine propter affinitatem sue ‖ practice. de qua prius actum est ī‖mediate. Habet autem liber iste ‖ clxxvi. capitula. ‖ [D]E scientia medicine & inuentorib^9 ei^9 .j. ‖ Cur inter liberales artes nō numereť. ij. ‖ . . . 325^b, col. 2: [L]Iber quītusdecim^9 est quasi supple‖mētū q̄rtidecimi. Agit. n. separate ‖ et ordinate de cūctis spēb^9 egritu‖dinum. ac de signis ꝓticularib^9 et ‖ causis eoꝝ. Hēt āt. cxxii. ca. ‖ De signis particularibus et causis ‖ egritudinū .i. ‖ De febre et corꝑib^9 ad febrem dispositis .ii. ‖ . . . 348^a, col. 1: [S]Extus decī^9 liber agit de pĥica ‖ .i. naťali philosophia cui^9 spēs ‖ quedam siue pars est ipsa medi‖cine theorica . . . 403^a, col. 2, END: . . . Quasi q̄‖dā quippe est fluui^9 (vt ita dixerim) plan^9 & alt^9 ‖ in quo et agnus ābulet et elephas natet.

Proctor 252. B.M. Inc. I, p. 65, IC. 679.

137 A. Another issue, partly of a different setting up.

Of the 51 quires which the book contains, nine (nos. 1, 2, 20, 21, 37, 38, 43, 44, 51) differ throughout, and seven (nos. 8, 14, 22, 27, 29, 34, 49) differ in part from the setting up of the issue described above. Probably damage to stock in Rusch's office had to be made good by reprinting.

2^a. Speculū doctrīale Vincentij beluacensis frīs ‖ ordinis p̄dicatoꝝ incipit. Et primo ꝓlogus de cau‖sa suscepti opis et eius materia. 348^a, col. 1: [S]Extusdecim^9 liber agit de phi‖sica . . . 403^a, col. 2, END: . . . Qua‖si quidaꝫ quippe ē fluuius (vt ita dixerim) planus ‖ & altus in quo & agnus ambulet et elephas natet.

Proctor †253.

*** A copy of this book, apparently of the issue here first described, was presented to the monastic library of Untersdorf in 1478 (J. B. Thacher Cat.).

[Not after 1478.]

138. VINCENTIVS BELLOVACENSIS. Speculum naturale. [The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. Vol. i: 370 leaves, the first and last blank. Vol. ii: 328 leaves, the last blank. Stamped signatures. 2 columns. 66 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

Vol. i, 2ª. Incipit speculū naturale Vincentij beluacēƀ || fratris ordinis p̄dicatorum. Et primo ꝓlogus ꝺ' || causa suscepti opis et eius materia. 369ᵇ. END: . . . quo ꝑacto simul om̄es eo quo venerant agmine redeunt. Vol. ii, 1ª. .xxxix. Continentia libri decimi noni . . . 99ᵇ, col. 1. [V]Icesimusquartus liber agit de || hominis creatione siue factura || Et primo de anima humana . . . 195ª, col. 1. [V]Icesimusnonus liber agit de for||matōne humani corꝑis et eiꝰ na||tura . . . [D]E causa creandi humani corporis .j. || De materia & loco & forma iꝑius crea||tionis ij. || . . . 327ᵇ. END: . . . breuiori hic stilo || perstricta sunt. sed latiore in fine speculi hysto≈||rialis. ꝑpatescunt. Amen.

Proctor 255. B.M. Inc. I, p. 64, IC. 682.

*** A copy of this book is recorded to have been presented to the monastic library of Untersdorf in 1478 (J. B. Thacher Cat.).

[About 1478.]

139. ISIDORVS. Etymologiae.

[Conrad Winters, Cologne.]

Folio. 126 leaves, the first blank. 55 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2ª. Incipit epistola ysidori iunioris hispalen||sis episcopi ad braulione3 cesaraugustanū || episcopum. 3ᵇ. Incipit liber primus ethimologiarum ysido||ri hispalensis episcopi de disciplina et arte. 126ª, COLOPHON: Explicit liber ethimologia¼ ysidori hispa||lensis episcopi.

Hain *9271. Voulliéme 706. Rush C. Hawkins Cat. 67.

19 June, 1478.

140. SCHRICK, MICHAEL. Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 14 printed leaves. 28 lines. Gothic type.

1ª. ¶ Hie nach volget ein nuczliche materi von manigerley || auſſgeꝑrañten wasser / wie man die nuczen vnd pruhen || sol zů gesuntheyt der menschen vñ das půchlin hat mey-||ster Michel Schrick . . . 14ᵇ. COLOPHON: ¶ Dises bůchlin hat getrucket vnnd volenndet Iohan≈||nes Båmler zů Augspurg Am freytag nach sant Veitts || tag. Anno dñi ⁊c. In dem .lxxviij. jare.

Copinger 5317. Sudhoff 149. Voulliéme, Berlin, no. 76.

19 August, 1478.

141. CONRAD VON MEGENBERG. Buch der Natur.

Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 292 printed leaves. 28 lines. Woodcuts and woodcut capitals. Gothic type (? Proctor no. 1, 140 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Das Register. 3ᵇ. [woodcut]. 4ª. (red) Hye nach volget das bůch der natur/ das jnnhal||tet ¶ Zu dem ersten von eygenschafft vñ natur || des menschen . . . 292ª,

COLOPHON: ¶ Hie endet sich das bůch der natur. Das hat || getruckt vñ volpracht Iohannes Bämler zů || Augspurg. An mitwoch vor Barthomei. || Anno ꝛc̃/ jn dem. lxxviij. jare. Deo gracias.

Hain *4042. Sudhoff 61.

1478.

142. VOCABVLARIVS. Vocabularius rerum.

Johann Keller, Augsburg.

Folio. 126 leaves, 3–126 numbered j.–Cxxiiij. 32 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 123 mm.).

1[b]. ¶ Registrum vocabularij sequentis. 3[a]. [C]Aput haubt. Est membrum animalis in quo || oīm sensuum tam exteriorum q̃m interiorum || organa ponunt . . . 126[b], COLOPHON: Finit vocabularius rerum || Ex officina Iohis keller || in Augusta. Anno dñi || M. CCCC. Lxxviij.

Hain 3699. Proctor 1743. B.M. Inc. II, p. 360, IB. 6204.

*** Some copies are misdated M. CCCC. Lxviij.

[About 1478?]

143. STEINHÖWEL, HEINRICH. Regimen wider die Pestilenz.

[Johann Zainer, Ulm?]

Quarto. 32 leaves. 27 and 28 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 6, 96 mm.).

1[a]. VNdanckberkeyt (als die || alten weisen schreiben) || ist fúr andere laster ze=||schelten/ So aḃ ich Hain||ricus Steynhöwel von || weil doctor in den ertz=||neyē/so vil gůtheit er|| gunst vnd nutz, yetz zwey und zweyntzig || iar/von den fúrsichtigen ersamen vñ weisen || burgermeystern rat und gantzer gemeynd || der statt ulm/meinē lieben herren enpfangē|| hab . . . 32[a], END: . . . heylsam. Dar durch vñ ander vorgeschribē || sach/ob sy ordenlich gebraucht werden/on || zweifel dē siechen geholffen wirt. des helffer || seye der/mit des hilffe ich volbracht hab diß || regimen Amen.

Sudhoff 188. J. Wegener, Die Zainer in Ulm, no. 16. Stadtbibliothek, Nuremberg.

*** As this edition is not in the dialect of Ulm and therefore differs entirely from Zainer's 1473 edition (no. 29 above), it was perhaps printed at Augsburg or elsewhere. If it is really by Zainer, it cannot be earlier than 1478–80. The preliminary leaf described by Wegener, bearing a title and a woodcut, apparently does not belong to this edition.

[After 2 October, 1478.]

144. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De vinis. [Translated by Wilhelm Renwart von Hirnkofen.]

[Conrad Fyner, Esslingen.]

Folio. 16 leaves, the first blank. 34 lines. 2 woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2[a]. DEn fürsichtigen Ersamen vnd weisen || Burgermaistern vñ Räte der loblichen ||

Statt Nüremberg meinen besunderen lie‖ben herren vnd gepietigern Enbeut Ich ‖ Wilhelm von hirnkofen genannt Ren⸗‖wart Mein willig dienst . . . 2ᵇ, l. 23 . . . Geben auff Freitag nach ‖ Sant Michels tag Anno dñi. Mº. cccc⁰. lxxviij. 3ª. Der tractat Arnoldi de Noua villa/Ain für‖püntlicher artz des küng vō franckreich von ‖ bewarūg vñ beraitūg der wein An den v̊mel‖ten küng gägen volget hernäch. 16ᵇ, END: . . . In das uaß. deß⸗‖gleÿch thund sÿ von lorberñ ꝛc℔.

Hain 1810. Proctor 2465 A. B.M. Inc. II, p. 516, IB. 8936.

See Plate XIII.

2 April, 1478.

145. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. De animalibus.

Simon Nicolai Chardella, Rome.

Folio. 392 leaves, the ninth blank. 2 columns. 54 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 85 mm.).

1ª. [F]Ernādi cordubēsis beatissimi domini ‖ nri Sixti quarti sancteq⁊ sedis apl'ice ‖ subdiaconi artiū liberaliū et sacre theologie ‖ in orbe famosissimi magistri in de animali-‖bus alberti libro p̄facio incipit foeliciter. 10ª. ¶ Incipit liber animalium primus de com-‖muni diuersitate animalium. Tractatus pri‖mus de cōmuni diuersitate in membris et vi-‖ta et est digressio declarans modum et ordi-‖nem doctrine. 385ª. COLOPHON: Hoc presens Alberti magni de re⁊ proprieta‖tibus opus impressum per egregium uirum ‖ dominū Simonē Nicolai de luca huius la-‖boratorij dñm Rome Anno domini millesīo ‖ cccc. lxxviii. pont. Sixti anno vii. die ÿo secū‖da mensis aprilis. ‖ ¶ Finis Alberti magni de aīalibus. 385ᵇ–391ᵇ [Rubricarium]. 392ª. [Register, 4 col.]

Hain 545. Proctor 3604 A. B.M. Inc. IV, p. 75, IB. 18206.

24 June, 1478.

146. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. De secretis mulierum.

[Adam de Rottweil, Venice.]

Quarto. 56 leaves. 27, 28 lines. Gothic types (first words of sections, Proctor no. 2, c. 130 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

1ª. [A]D lucidiorem notitiam sequentium habenda⁊ ‖ videlicet de secretis mulierū aliq̄ p̄ambula sunt ‖ p̄notāda. Primo querit̄ . . . 56ᵇ, COLOPHON: Explicit liber Alberti Magni de secretis mulierum. ‖ 1478. vicesimaquarta die mensis Iunii.

Hain *563. Proctor 4 19. B.M. (IA. 20592).

1478.

147. CELSVS, AVLVS CORNELIVS. De medicina. [Edited by Bartholomaeus Fontius.]

Nicolaus Laurentii, Florence.

Folio. 196 leaves, the eighth blank. 34 lines. Sig. A, (6), a–i, l–z, &, aa–hh. Roman types (text of Celsus, Proctor no. 2, 105 mm.; table, Proctor no. 3, 93 mm.).

1ª. (table): PRIMO LIBRO CORNELII CELSI. ‖ DE MEDICINA HAEC

CONTINENTVR: 9b. BARTHOLOMEVS FONTIVS SAXETTO SVO. S. ‖ . . . 10a. CORNELII CELSI DE MEDICINA LIBER INCIPIT. 196b, COLOPHON: CORNELII CELSI DE MEDICI‖NA LIBER FINIT FLOREN‖TIAE A NICOLAO IM‖ PRESSVS ANNO ‖ SALVTIS M‖ CCCC L‖XXV‖III.

Hain *4835 (folio and quarto). Proctor 6116. B.M. (IB. 27079).

1478.

148. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Liber aggregationis, &c.

Johannes Schreiber, [Bologna].

Quarto. 32 leaves. 2 columns. 35; 36 lines. Sig. a–e. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 3, c. 160 mm.; text, Proctor no. 4, 74 mm.).

1a. Liber aggre‖gationis seu liber secretoꝝ ‖ Alberti magni de virtutibꝰ ‖ herbaꝝ lapidum ꝛ aīalium ‖ quorundam. Liber primus ‖ de viribus quarundaꝫ her-‖barum. ‖ [S]Icut vult ‖ phs ‖ pluribus locis ‖ Omnis scientia ‖ de genere bonoꝝ est. Verū‖tamen enim opatio aliquā-‖do bona aliquādo mala . . . 15b, col. 1: Eiusdē Alber‖ti magni ꝺ' mi‖rabilibus mū‖di feliciter in‖cipit. 32a, COLOPHON: Impressuꝫ ‖ quidē est hoc opu‖sculū per Magi-‖ strū Iohānem de ‖ Annūciata de ‖ Augusta. ‖ Laus deo pararoseqꝫ ‖ virgini Marie. nec nō ‖ toti curie celesti trium‖phanti. Anno salutis. ‖ M. cccc. lxxviij.

Hain 535. Proctor 6547. B.M. (IA. 28670).

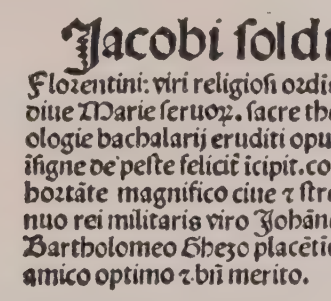
1478.

149. SOLDVS, IACOBVS. Opus de peste.

Johannes Schreiber, Bologna.

Quarto. 36 leaves. 2 columns. 38 lines. Sig. a–e. Headlines. Gothic types (headlines, &c., Proctor no. 3, c. 160 mm.; text, Proctor no. 4, 74 mm.).

1b. Iacobus Bur‖gensis phisicꝰ Fratri Iacobo ‖ Florentino ordinis diue Ma‖rie seruoꝝ .S. dicit. ‖ . . . 2a, col. 1, l. 26. . . . nihil est quod a ‖ maturanda editione te prohi‖beat. ‖ .Vale. 3a. See facsimile. 36a. COLOPHON: .Finis. ‖ Impssuꝫ Bo-‖nonie ꝑ mgr̄m Iohēꝫ schri-‖ber de Anūtiata. Ad instantiā ‖ reuerēdi magistri Thome de ‖ Bononia ordinis ꝺuoꝝ beate ‖ Marie ⱱginis: ī sacra theolo-‖gia ꝑfessssorꝭ excellētissimi tūc ‖ tpis collegij theologoꝝ Bono‖niēsiuꝫ ꝑoris Decāi bn̄ meriti. ‖ Anno salutis. M. cccc lxxviijº.


Jacobi ſoldi
Florentini: viri religioſi ordis
diue Marie ſeruoꝝ. ſacre the
ologie bachalarij eruditi opuſ
ſigne de peſte felicit̄ icipit. co-
hortāte magnifico ciue ꝛ ſtre
nuo rei militaris viro Johāne
Bartholomeo Shezo placētio
amico optimo ꝛ bn̄ merito.

Hain *14870. Proctor 6548. B.M. (IA. 28672).

17 December, 1478.

150. BAVERVS, IOANNES. Regimento nel tempo della peste.
Johannes Schreiber, Bologna.

Quarto. 10 leaves, the last blank. 36 lines. Sig. a, b. Gothic type (Proctor no. 4, 74 mm.).

1ª. Regimēto degno. ꝛ utilissimo cōmo il homo si debbe gubernare || et preseruarse nel tēpo de la peste. Composto p̄ el famosissimo ho-||mo Maestro Bauera da Bologna. 9ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum Bononie per Magistruȝ Iohānes schriuer. Impresoreȝ || Bononie āno dn̄i. Mº. CCCCº. LXXViii. die 17. decembris.

Copinger-Reichling 925. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

[After 5 December, 1478.]

151. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Trattato della pestilenza.
[Johannes Schreiber?, Bologna.]

Quarto. 54 leaves. 25–27 lines. Sig. a–i. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 111 mm.).

1ª. Tractato degno & vtile de la pestilētia cōposto p el || famosissimo philospho medico & astrologo maestro || Hieronimo di manfredi da Bologna. 2ᵇ. Capitulo primo che cosa e pestilentia e quale e || la sua diffinitione secundo piu doctori. 54ᵇ. AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: Per me Hyeronimū de māfredis artiū & medicīe doc||torem compositū hoc opusculum Bononie .i.4.7.8. || die quinto decembris.

Hain 10694. Proctor 6550. B.M. (IA. 28679).

*** Proctor doubted whether this tract was really printed by Schreiber, as the type has an additional rounded h and measures slightly more than the roman type found in Schreiber's authenticated work. The date of printing is presumably not long after that of composition.

1478.

152. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarius.
[Matthias Morauus], Naples.

Folio. 76 leaves, the first blank. 34 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 115 mm.).

2ª. LIBER NICOLAI ||| [E]Go Nicolaus rogatus a quibusdam in practi||ca medicine studere uolētibus. ut eos recto or||dine modū dispēsandi cōficiēdiq; docerē . . . 76ª. COLOPHON: Nicolai. Antidotarius finit foeliciter impssus Neapoli || Anno salutis. M. cccc. lxxviii. sub pacifico rege Ferdinando. ||| [register, 4 col.].

Hain *11766. Fava-Bresciano 118. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.

3 January, 1478.

153. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]
Conradus Guldenmund, Naples.

Folio. 202 leaves, the last blank. 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

1b. PETRVS GVLOSIVS DE AMALFIA || PHILOSOPHVS ET MEDICVS. 2a. INCIPIT LIBER IOANNIS MESVE DE COMPLEXIONIBVS || PROPRIETATIBVS. ELECTIONIBVS. OPERATIONIBVS||QVE SIMPLICIVM MEDICINARVM LAXATIVARVM. [I]N nomine dei misericordis. Cuius nutu sermo re||cipit gratiam . . . 51b–88b [liber grabbadim]. 89a–175b [de medicinis particularium aegritudinum]. 176a. PETRI APPONI MEDICI CLARISSIMI IN LIBRVM IOAN||NIS MESVE ADDITIO INCIPIT. 201a. DOSIVM alia est indeterminata . . . Ibid. Colophon: IOANNIS MESVE MEDICI CLARISSIMI CVM CERTA AD||DITIONE PETRI APPONI MEDICI PRECLARI LIBER FELI||CITER FINIT PER MAGISTRVM CONRADVM GVLDEN||MVND DE NVRENBERGA NEAPOLI IMPRESSVS ANNO || DOMINI. M. CCCC. LXXVIII. DIE TERTIA MENSIS IANVA||RII. 201b [register, 4 col.].

Proctor †6718. Fava-Bresciano 160. Bodleian Library.

31 August, 1478.

154. MANFREDIS, Hieronymvs de. Liber de homine (Il Perchè). [Francesco del Tuppo], Naples.

Folio. 110 leaves, the last blank. 40, 41 lines. Roman type (Proctor: Riessinger no. 4, 95 mm.).

1b. Franciscus Tuppi. Il. studens. Clarissimo Berardino || Gerardino Amerino militi. Regenti uicariam. Salutem || . . . 2a. INCOMENZA EL LIBRO || chiamato della uita costumi natura. || & oñe altra cosa pertinēte tanto alla || conseruatione della sanita dellomo. || quanto alle cause e cose humane. Cō||posto per Alberto Magno filosofo || excellentissimo. Lege feliciter. 13a. [P]ER CHE EL SOPERCHIO NELE || cose che noi uiuemo . . . 109a. Colophon: ¶ FINIS LAVS DEO AMEN. ||| ¶ Neapoliꝫ impꝰssum sub aureo seculo & augusta pace Serenissimi || Ferdinandi Regis Clementissimi. Ope ac impensa Magnifici dñi || Bernardini de gerardinis de Amelia militis comitispalatini. ac Re||gentis magnam curiam vicarie. Diui Regis Ferdinandi consiliarii || fidi. Vltimo Augusti. Anno salutis. M. CCCC. LXXVIII.

Hain *572, 10690. Fava-Bresciano 49. Proctor 6682 A (Riessinger). B.M. (IB. 29344).

*** This work is in the present edition, and frequently elsewhere, ascribed to Albertus Magnus.

15 September, 1478.

155. ALBVCASIS. Liber Seruitoris. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.] Naples.

Folio.

Liber xxviii. Seruitoris Bulcasin iben Cherels ebin Aberaçarim translatus a Simone Ianuensi [ex] interpretatione Abraham Iudei Tortuosiensis. Impressus Neapoli 1478, die uero xv. Septembris.

Cat. Bibl. C. G. Schwarz (1769), pt. ii, p. 178, no. 288, whence Panzer, ii, p. 159, no. 38, Copinger 4010, Fava-Bresciano 199.

*** The copy in the Schwarz Library appears to be the only one on record and is not traceable at the present time. It was bound with a copy of B. de Gordonio, Lilium medicinae, Tuppo, Naples, 1480 (no. 198 below). Possibly it was printed by Guldenmund as a supplement to his edition of Mesue completed on 3 January, 1478 (no. 153).

19 December, 1478.

156. MVNDINVS. Anatomia.

Antonius Carcanus, Pavia.

Quarto. 24 leaves, the first and last blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (heading on 2^a, Proctor no. 2, c. 110 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 94/5 mm.).

2^a. Incipit Anothomia Mundini. ||| [Q]Via ut ait. G. vij° || terapētice methodi || auctoritate Plato||nis op^9 ī aliq̄ sciētia || ul' arte tradit' trib^9 ꝺ' || causis . . . 23^b. COLOPHON: see facsimile.

.1478. die. 19. decembris. Finis.

Explicit Anothomia Mundini
pstantissimoꝝ doctoꝝ almi studij
Ticinensis cura diligentissime emē
data. papie ipressa ꝑ magistrū Anto
niū de Carcano|regnāte Johāne
Galeaz ill^{mo} Insubriū Duce sexto.

Hain 11634. Proctor 7051. B.M. (IB. 31321).

[About 1478.]

157. FERRARIVS, IOANNES MATTHAEVS, de Gradibus. Consilia ad diuersas aegritudines.

[Damianus de Confaloneriis, Pavia.]

Folio. 160 leaves, 2 and 3 blank. 56 lines. 2 columns. Sig. [$*^2$]; a–p^{10} q^8. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1^a. [table]. 4^a. Perutilia consilia ad diuersas egritudines || celeberrimi artiū et medicine doctoris pre||clari ac famosissimi. D.M. Iohānis Mathei || de ferariis de gradi . . . decenti ordine cōpillata et ab eius ori||ginali copia fideliter extracta feliciter in||cipiunt. 160^b. [verses by the author, followed by:] LAVS DEO.

F. Ageno in Bollettino del Bibliofilo, anno 1, p. 399. Bibliotheca Vniuersitatis Studiorum Ticinensis.

[About 1478.]

158. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Expositio in tertium Canonis Auicennae. Receptae super prima Fen quarti Auicennae.

Damianus de Confaloneriis, Pavia.

Folio. 286 printed leaves. 56 lines. 2 columns. Sig. A–C, DD–TT, V, A–I. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

1^a. Incipit expositio gētilis sup quarta fen h^9 can. ||| aVRIS est mēbrū creatum || auditui &c̄. . . . 272^b. FIRST COLOPHON: Eplicit scriptum Gentilis super totū tertiū || canonis Auic. || Impressuꝫ Papie ꝑ Damianum de cōphalo||nerijs de binascho. || LAVS DEO. 272^a. INCIPIVNT breues ueruꝫ utilissime re||cepte Gentilis sup p^a quarti .A. . . .

286[b]. SECOND COLOPHON: Expliciūt recepte. Gentilis de fulgineo sup p[a] || quarti Auic. cuȝ laude eius q cōcta creauit. || LAVS. DEO. ||| Explicit Scriptū Gentilis de Fulgineo sup to||tum tertium canonis Aui. Impressuȝ Papie || per Damianū de cōphaloneriis de binascho.

Hain-Reichling 7563. John Rylands Library, Manchester.

*** The text of this edition was revised, and the printing paid for, by Pantaleon de Conflentia.

[About 1478.]

159. HVGO SENENSIS [VGO BENZO]. Dicta super quarta Fen primi Canonis Auicennae. [Completed by Marsilius de Sancta Sophia.]

Damianus de Confaloneriis, Pavia.

Folio. 104 leaves, the first blank. 56 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a[12] b–i[10] kl[6]. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 103 mm.).

2[a]. dICEMVS Quod res medi||cationis ex una triū rerū com||pletur. Ista ē. 4[a] fen p̄mi can. || Auic. . . . 104[a]. COLOPHON: Expliciunt dicta Hugonis Senēsis sup quar||ta fen primi canonis usq; ad illū paragraphū || positum in capitulo de enemate. Forma uero. || Deinceps. uero dicta Marsilij usq; ad finem. ||| Impressuȝ papie per Damianuȝ de Compha||lonerijs de Binascho. ||| LAVS. DEO.

B.M. (IC. 31383).

23 December, 1478.

160. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Opera. [With the Additiones of Petrus de Abano.]

Franciscus de Sancto Petro, Pavia.

Folio. 160 leaves, 1, 138 and 160 blank. 2 columns. 50 lines. Sig. AB[10] C[8] D[10] E–G[8] H[4]; IK[10] LM[8] NO[10] PQ[8]; R[10] S[12]. Roman type (Q|u, about 107 mm.).

2[a]. See facsimile. 66[a]. Finis Antidotarii. 67[a]. Summa secunda huius grabadin incipit ||

Ncipit liber de cōſolatione medicina
rū ſimpliciū ſolutiuaȝ Iohannis heben
Meſue.

IN nomie Dei miſicor
dis cui⁹ nutu ſmo reci
pit gratiā. & doctrina
pfectionē principiū ⁊
boȝ Iohānis filii Me-
ſue filii Hamech filii
Helii filii Abdela regis
Damaſci uerbū cecidit

in qua distingūtur medicine aqropriate egritudinibus singuloruȝ membroȝ. 137[a]. Iohannis Mesue. Medici Singularis đ || Medicinis particularium egritudinum. || Liber feliciter finit.

139ª. Petri Apponi Medici || Clarissimi. In Librum || Iohannis Mesue Addi||tio Incipit. 158ᵇ. COLOPHON: Petri apponi medici clarissimi in librum || Iohis Mesue Aditio Feliciť finit. Impssuȝ || papie ꝑ Mr̄m Fracischū de sancto petro || Anno dn̄i. M. CCCC. LXXVIII. die XX||iii. decembris. Laus Deo. 159ª. [register, ending, l. 43:] Deo Gratias.

Library of Dr. Edward Clark Streeter, Boston, Mass.

July, 1478.

161. DIOSCORIDES. De materia medica. [*Περὶ ὕλης ἰατρικῆς.* Translated by Petrus Paduanensis.]

Johannes de Medemblik, Colle.

Folio. 104 leaves, the first blank. 47 lines of text, marginal gloss. 2 columns. Sig. a–h, A–F, (2). Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, c. 180 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 91 mm.).

2ª. (preliminary note): Notādum ꝙ libri diascorides dicti duplex r̄periť or||dinatio cum eodem tamen ꝑhemio omnino . . . Ibid. (text): [M]Vlti uo||luerunt || auctores antiꝙ de || virtutibus ĥbaꝝ || ꝛ compōe oleꝝ scribē . . . 102ª. COLOPHON: Explic̄ dyascorides quē petrus || paduanēsis legendo corexit ꝛ expo||nendo q̄ vtiliora sūt ī lucez deduxit. || Impressus colle ꝑ magistruȝ ioĥem || allemanum de medemblick. anno || xp̄i millesimo .cccc°. lxxviij°. mense || iulij. 102ᵇ–104ª. [Index, register, 5 col.].

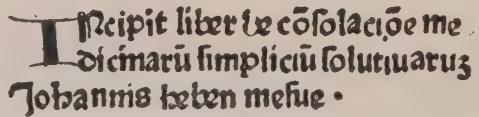
Hain *6258. Proctor 7241. B.M. (IB. 33502).

31 March, 1478.

162. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Liber de consolatione medicinarum. [Edited by Iohannes Theobaldi and Marcus de Papia.]

Martinus Huss and Johannes Siber, Lyons.

Folio. 196 printed leaves. 42 and 43 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1. 94 mm.).



1ª. See facsimile. 196ª, COLOPHON: Telos operis heben Mesue. || Impressi per mgros. Martinum || huß et Iohannem siber Extraꝛ||cti ab originali. correcto necnō || emēdato ꝑ egregios ac exꝑtos || medicine doctores Alme vniuer||sitatis papienꝑ. Magr̄m Iohā||nem theobaldi. mgr̄m Marchū || de papia ꝛč. Anno domini. || M. CCCC. LXXViij. die vero || XXXj. menꝑ marcij In lugduno.

Proctor 8534. B.M. (IB. 41603, imperfect)

27 April, 1478.

163. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Iohannes Theobaldi.]

Martinus Huss and Johannes Siber, Lyons.

Folio. 260 leaves, 1, 2, 7, and 260 blank. 60 lines. 2 columns. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 94 mm.).

3ª. Mattheus moretus Brixiensis. Ad reuerendissi-||mum in xp̄o patrem ac dominum Dominū fran-||ciscum de gonzaga Cardinalem mantuarum ac || bononie legatum. 6ᵇ. FINIS TABVLE. 8ª. Liber pandectaꝝ medicine. Omnia medicine sim||plicia continens. quem ex omnibus antiquorum || libris. aggregauit Eximius artiuꝫ et medicine || doctor Matheus siluaticus Ad serenissimum sici-||lie regem Robertum. 259ª, COLOPHON: Explicit singulare pandettarum opus. extractū || ab originali necnon emendatum per expertum || ac eximium. artium et medicine doctorem. Ma-||gistrum iohannem theobaldi Ebroicum. cuiusq; || fideles impressores fuere. Magister martinus || huß. et Io. siber. Anno Incarnati verbi. mil||lesimo CCCC. lxxviij. Ap̄lis luce xxvij. In lug||duno. Et Anno regni ludouicim decimi francoꝝ || regis xvij.

Hain *15197. Desbarreaux-Bernard, Toulouse Cat., no. 23.

28 March, 1478.

164. CAVLIACO, GVIDO DE. Chirurgia. [The French translation by Nicolaus Panis.]
[Nicolaus Philippi and Marcus Reinhardi for] Barthélemy Buyer, Lyons.

Folio. 266 leaves, the last blank. 37 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–z, ꝛ, A–I. Woodcuts of surgical instruments. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, c. 120 mm.; text, Proctor no. 3, 92 mm.).

1ª. [P]Vis que ie auray || rēdu graces a dieu qui || dōe vie ꝑpetuelle aux a||mes ꝛ sanite aux corps || medicināt les grādes || maladies p̄ la grace quil a donne au || corps humain . . . 1ᵇ. Chapitre singullier auq̄l || est contenu aulcunes cho-||ses communes et tresneces||saires a chascun qui veult || prouffiter en lart de cirur-||gie . . . 265ª, COLOPHON: Cy finist le liure appelle guidō de la || practicque en cyrurgie de maistre gē||gon de calliac tresexcellent docteur ꝛ || maistre en medicine et en cirurgie et || aeste veu et corrige sus le latin par || Nicolas panis maistre en ars et do||cteur en medicine natif ꝺ' carenten en || normendie au diocese de constances || habitāt de la cite de lion sus le rosne || laq̄lle correction aeste faicte en lhon||neur de dieu a la requeste de prudēt || et discret hōme maistre Barthlomy || buyer impremeur citoyen et habitāt || de ladicte cite de liō. Et aeste limpres||sion de ce liure acomplie lan de grace || Mil. cccc. lxxviii. Le. xxviii. iour du || moys de Mars.

Hain 4814. Pellechet-Polain 3533.

[1478?]

165. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. Philosophia pauperum.
For Johannes Solidi (Schilling), [Vienne?]

Quarto. 54 leaves. 2 columns. 39–41 lines. Gothic types (title, &c., Proctor no. 4 ca. 140 mm.; text, 70 mm., but see note below).

1ª, TITLE: Philosophia paupe||rum Alberti magni. 1ᵇ [Table of chapters]. 2ª. Alberti magni Coloniē||sis opus precla||rissimuꝫ. quod intitulatur phi||losophia pauperum. 36ª, col. 1: Incipit quīta || pars de aīa. || [S]Ic secundum ordi-||nem tractatus di-||cto de elementatis inanimatis || dicendum est de elementatis || aīatis . . . 53ᵇ. Epithaphium || domini alberti || magni. 54ª [Register]. Ibid., l. 23, COLOPHON: Impressum inpensis Io||hānis solidi Alemani.

Pellechet 328. B.M. (IA. 42735, imperfect). Bibliothèque de la Ville, Grenoble.

*** If this book was printed as well as commissioned by Solidi, its place of origin is presumably Vienne and its date 1478 or 1479, but it is now generally assumed to have been

printed for Solidi by Heinrich Mayer at Toulouse with his types no. 4 and 3, in which case it must be dated about 1485 or later. (Cf. Type Facsimile Society's pl. 1908 pp, Voulliéme in Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, xxx (1913), p. 223)

21 May, 1479.

166. SCHRICK, MICHAEL. Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.
Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Folio. 14 leaves. Gothic type.

1ª. ℂ Hienach volget eyn nüczliche materi von manigerley || außgeprañtē wassern wie man die nüczen vñ pranchen || sol zů gesuntheyt der menschen Vñ das bůchlin hat mey-||ster Michel Schrick doctor der erczney durch liebe vnnd || gepet willen erberen personen auß den bůchern zůsamen || colligiert vñ beschriben. 14ᵇ, COLOPHON: ℂ Dises bůchlin hat getruckt vnd volendet Iohannes || Bämler zů Augspurg Am freytag vor sant. Vrbāstag || Anno dñi ıč. In dem lxxix jare.

Hain 14528. Sudhoff 150. Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

27 August, 1479.

167. ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. De vinis. [Translated by Wilhelm Renwart von Hirnkofen.]
Johann Bämler, Augsburg.

Quarto. 23 printed leaves. 26 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type.

1ª. HIe nach volget ein loblich Tractat eins fü||nemen Doctors der erczney mit namenn || Arnoldi de noua villa der ein arczt des kü||nigs von franckreich gewesen ist Diser tractat haltet || jn von berayttung vnd geprachung der wein zu gesuntheyt || der menschen . . . 23ª, COLOPHON: Hie enndet sich das loblich bůchlin || von bereyttung der wein, das hatt || gedruckt Hanns Bämler zu Aug-||spurg vnd volenndet am Freytag || nach Bartholomāi. Anno etc. Im. || LXXViij. jar.

Hain-Copinger *1812 (contractions not specified).

*** The star prefixed to Hain's entry appears to be an error. No copy exists at Munich (Sudhoff, no. 140) but copies are found at Budapest, Vienna (Hofbibliothek), and Freiburg i. B. (Universitätsbibliothek).

11 August, 1479.

168. ORTOLFF VON BEYRLANDT. Arzneibuch.
Anton Sorg, Augsburg.

Folio. 104 leaves, 5–104 numbered Erst blat–Lxxxxix. (C.) 34 lines. Woodcut capitals. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 118 mm.).

1ª. ℂ Hye hebet sich an das Register des || nachuolgenden arczneibůchs. 5ª. ℂ Die vorrede diß bůchs. 104ᵇ, COLOPHON: ℂ Das artzneÿ bůch hat getruckt vnnd vollenndet || Anthonius Sorg zů Augspurg An mitwochē || nach Affre. Anno ıč In dem. lxxix. jare.

Hain *12113. B.M. Cat., II, p. 347, IB. 5885 (imperfect).

1479.

169. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Quaestio de maioritate morbi.
Ambrosius Keller, Augsburg.

Folio. 35 printed leaves. 34 lines and less. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 120 mm.).

1ª. ¶ Clarissimi medici Galieni de fulgineo. de || maioritate morbi. Questio incipit. 35ᵇ, COLOPHON: Finit subtilis questio de maioritate morbi || a clarissimo Doctore Gentile fulginate. || Anno Domini Millesimo trigentesimo || quadragesimo q̃rto edita. Et Auguste im||pressa per Ambrosium keller. Anno eiusd̃ē || Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesi⁄|| monono.

Hain *7573.

1479.

170. FOLZ, HANS. Von einem griechischen Arzt.
Hans Folz, Nuremberg.

Quarto. 6 leaves. 25 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 113–115 mm.).

1ᵇ. [woodcut, below]: Itē vō einē krichischē arczat der sich aus gab all || krākheit am průen zu erkēnē vn̄ sich doch newr || fiererley vnter stūt zu wētē zu eī zeichē das nit all || krākheit zu heiln sint als er vort mit dē end bestet || Gedruckt vō hañsē folczē barwirer zu nurmberg || Año Dnj MCCCC vnd Im lxxvjjjj Iare. 2ª. [I]R herrn ich zeuch herůber lant || vnd pin o' krichisch arcz genant || . . . 6ᵇ. END: caracter vnd ander beswer || spricht hans folcz zu nurmberg barwirer.

Hain *7212.

[1479?]

171. CANVTI, BENEDICTVS. Tractatus de regimine pestilentiae.
REGIMEN sanitatis per circulum anni [in verse].
[Johannes Bulle, Rome.]

Quarto. 6 leaves. 35 lines. Sig. a. Woodcut. Gothic types (heading, Proctor no. 2, c. 100 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 83 mm.).

1ª. Regimen cōtra pestilētiam || siue Epidimiam Reurendissimi dn̄i kaminit Episcoi Aru⁄||sienƀ: ciuitatis regni dacie artis medicine exptissimi ꝑfessnris. || Regimen sanitatis per circulum anni valde vtile. || [woodcut, "Saluator mundi"] 1ᵇ. Ad honorem sancte ꝛ indiuidue trinitatis glorioseꝯ vginis || Marie. ꝛ ad vtilitatē reipublice . . . 4ᵇ. FIRST COLOPHON: Tractatus de regimīe pestilētie dn̄i kamīti epi Arusiñ. ciuita||tis dacie artis medicīe exptissimi ꝑfessoris fineꝫ habet. 5ª. Incipit regimen sanitatis ꝑ circulū anni valde vtile. 6ª. SECOND COLOPHON: Explicit regimen sanitatis ꝑ circulū anni valde vtile.

Reichling 959. Library of the Josephinum, Hildesheim.

31 January, 1479.

172. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Opera. [With the additions of Franciscus Pedemontanus.]
NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium. Tractatus Quid pro quo. Synonyma.
ALBVCASIS. Liber Seruitoris. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.]
Renaldus de Nouimagio, Venice.

Folio. 392 leaves, the first blank. 53 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–z, ꝛ, ꝯ, ꝟ, ꝺ, aa–pp, A–G. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, c. 160 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 77 mm.).

2ᵃ. [I]N nomine ‖ dei misericō‖dis cuiᵒ nutu ꝑmo recipit ‖ grāȝ ꝛ doctrina ꝑfectionē ‖ Principiū verboruȝ Io‖annis filij Mesue: . . . 122ᵇ. FIRST COLOPHON: Hic complentur dicta: ꝛ imponitur finis ‖ doctrine Diui Mesue: licet imperfecte. in ‖ de appropriatis ꝛ per consequens totiᵒ ope-‖ris cum auxilio nostri redemptoris. 123ᵃ. Hic prosequitur Clarissimus doctor Frā‖ciscus de pedemontium et complet secundā ‖ diuisionem superius annotatam in ꝑmo de ‖ appropriatis Diui Iohannis Mesue. 348ᵇ. SECOND COLOPHON: Hic complemento doctoris famosissi-‖mi Francisci Pedemontium in diui ‖ Iohannis Mesue Christo fauente ‖ finis felix statuitur. Nunc ꝑseq̄nter ‖ Antidotariū Nicolai feliciter īcipit. 371ᵇ. THIRD COLOPHON: Finis antidotarij Nicolai: ꝛ quorundam ‖ aliorum tractatuum. 391ᵃ. FOURTH COLOPHON: Finit liber Seruitoris de preparatōne me‖dicinarum simplicium. ‖ Hoc loci consumātur vniuersa opera Diui ‖ Ioannis Mesue cum complemento et ad‖ditionibus clarissimi doctoris Frācisci ꝺ' pe‖demontiū. Ac Nicolao et Seruitore. An‖no saluatoris cristi Iesu. M. iiij. lxxviiij. p̄‖die kalēdas Februarij. Impressa venetijs ‖ ope et impensis Rainaldi Nouimagij teu‖tonici. Opera inquam accuratissime pro-‖specta ut ī eis error alicuiᵒ ponderis depḥē‖di non possit. Laus glorioso ꝛ ōnipotēti deo. 392ᵃ. [Register.]

Hain *11108. Proctor 4432. B.M. (IB. 20647).

8 June, 1479.

173. SERAPION, IOANNES. Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus. [Translated by Simon Ianuensis.]

Renaldus de Nouimagio, Venice.

Folio. 136 leaves, the third blank. 53 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–r, the two leaves containing the table unsigned. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 77 mm.).

1ᵇ–2ᵇ, [table]. 4ᵃ. Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medi‖cinis simplicibus. Trāslatio Symonis Ia-‖nuensis interprete Abraam iudeo tortuosi-‖ensi de arabico in latinū. Inquit Serapio. 134ᵇ, col. 2: Incipit liber Galieni ad Papiā de vir‖tute centauree . . . 136ᵃ. COLOPHON: Opus impressum Venetijs per magi‖strum Reynaldū de Nouimagio Al-‖manum. Anno domini. M. cccc. lxxix ‖ die octauo mensis Iunij. ‖| [register.]

Hain *14692. Proctor 4433. B.M. (IB. 20649).

1 August, 1479.

174. SERAPION, IOANNES. Breuiarium medicinae.

Renaldus de Nouimagio, Venice.

Folio. 150 leaves, the first blank. 52 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–h, hh, i–t (majuscule alphabet in register). Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 77 mm.).

2ᵃ. Tractatus primus breuiarij Ioannis ‖ filij Serapionis medici. Inquit Ioannes. 142ᵇ, COLOPHON: Completa sūt hec opa. s. simpliciū ꝛ egri‖tudinum ꝑticularium Iohis filij Serapio-‖nis: ac impressa Venetijs sūmo studio ꝛ ar-‖te magr̄i Rainaldi nouimagēsis Alemani ‖ Atq; emendata ꝑ claros medicos solertissi-‖mos: ita ꝙ existimātur esse absq; errore aliq̄ ‖ cum auxilio summi redemptoris q̄ sit bene-‖dictus. Amen. 143ᵃ–150ᵃ [Table.] 150ᵃ. ADDITIONAL COLOPHON: Completū Anno dn̄i Mº. cccº. lxxix. in ka‖lendis mensis agusti. ‖| (col. 2.) [Register.]

Hain *14693. Proctor 4434. B.M. (IB. 20650).

21 December, 1479.

175. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositiones cum quaestionibus super primo Canonis Avicennae.
CERMISONVS, ANTONIVS. Recollectae de urinis.

Venice.

Folio. 150 leaves, 1 and 132 blank. 63 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–n, aa–gg. Gothic types (text type, M[99], 93 mm.).

2[a]. IACOBI FORLIVIENSIS. IN.‖PRIMVM. CANONIS. AVICE‖NE. EXPOSITIONES. INCIPI‖VNT. ||| [O]MISSIS Sup‖fluis narratiōibus quib[9]‖dam . . . 100[b]. Iacobi Forliuiē. ī ꝑmū canōis A. expōes expliciūt. 101[a]. [C]Irca librum Pri‖mum ‖ Auic. primi canonis mouetur ‖ . . . 131[b]. Et hic est finis questionū que reperiunt disputate ab ‖ egregio ac famosissimo artium ꝛ medicine doctore ma‖gistro Iacobo de Forliuio sup primo canone Auic. ‖ DEO GRATIAS. 133[a]. [V]Ie significationis. ‖ . . . 149[b]. Et sic est finis recollectaꝝ de vrinis tamosissimi ī orbe ‖ principis artiū ꝛ medicine doctoris ac optimi Aui. in‖terpretꝯ ꝛ mōarce dñi ꝛ magr̄i Antonij cermisoni đ ve‖rona cui[9] aīa reqescat in pace. q̄ scripsit solū. vsꝫ ad ca. ‖ de ipostasi super q̄ non scripsit pia morte preuentus. 150[a]. Registrū ‖ . . . Laus deo finis ||| (COLOPHON:) Impressum venetijs sub āno dñi Mcccc lxxix° die ‖ xxj[a] decēbris. Regnātibus in Christo Iesu. Sixto ‖ pontifici maximo diuiua prouidentia papa 4°. Nec ‖ non ꝛ Ioanne Mozenigo dei gratia venetoruꝫ ꝑn‖cipe Illustrissimo ac serenissimo. Ad laudem illius ‖ excelsi qui solus regnat trinus ꝛ vnus in secula. Am̄.

Hain *7242.

** The types of this book closely resemble types 5 and 7 of Jenson.

29 May, 1479.

176. MESVE, IOANNES, Iunior. Opera.

Paulinus (Paulus) de Suardis, Milan.

Folio. 152 leaves, the first blank. 50 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–d, dd, e–q, A–C. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 91/2 mm.).

2[a]. (red) Incipit liber de ꝑsolatione medicinaꝝ sim‖pliciū solutiuaꝝ Iohannis heben Mesue. 37[a]. (red) IOhannis. Mesue. Grabadin. ‖ Incipit. Quod est aggregatio ꝛ antidotari‖um ellectuarioꝝ ꝛ ꝑfectionum. 128[b]. (red) Summa quarta secunde particule sec‖tionis prime capitulum primum de egritudi‖nibus cordis siue đ medicinis egritudinuꝫ ‖ cordis. 149[b] (?) COLOPHON: Impressum Mediolani ad impensas Pa‖ulini de suardis Anno a natali christiano ‖ Mccccl xxviiij. die .xxviiij. mensis madii. ‖ Regnante Illustrissimo .d. d. Io. Galeaz ‖ Maria uicecomite et c̄. Duce Mr̄i sexto ‖| LAVS DEO.

Reichling 1574. Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera, Milan.

25 June, 1479.

177. NICOLAVS SALERNITANVS. Antidotarium, Synonyma.

Paulinus (Paulus) de Suardis, Milan.

Folio. 44 leaves. 39 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–f. Gothic type (see below).

1[a]. [E]Go Nicolaus roga‖tus a quibusdam in ‖ pratica studere uolē‖tibus ut modum con‖ficiendi et dispensandi recto ordi‖ne Insinuarem et certam eis doc‖trinam traderem

quarum de sin‖gulis usualium medicinarum unā ‖ tantum . . . 33ª–44ᵇ [Synonyma, tabula Salerni.] 44ᵇ. COLOPHON: Impressum Mediolani ad im‖pensas Paulini de suardis ‖ anno a natali christiāo. 1479 ‖ die 25 Iunij.

John Boyd Thacher Collection (Catalogue no. 504).

*** The facsimile in the Thacher Catalogue shows a very close resemblance in face between the type of this book and that of Suardis's first type in Proctor's numeration, but whereas the latter measures 90/1 mm. for the 20 lines, that of the present book is stated to measure no more than 85 mm. (or 88/9 mm. according to the facsimile).

1479.

178. BENEDICTVS DE NVRSIA. De pestilentia.

Milan.

Quarto.

Hain 11924.

*** The only record of this book seems to be that in the Bigot Sale Catalogue of 1706. See note to no. 127 above.

[Not before 13 October], 1479.

179. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.

Michael Manzolus, Treviso.

Folio. 360 leaves, the first and last blank. 50 lines, and headline. Sig. a–z, &, ꝯ, ꝑ, A–M. Roman type (Proctor no. 2, 84 mm.).

2ª. HIERONYMI BONONII TARVISANI AD IOANNEM BOMBENVM ‖ AMICORVM OPTIMVMPRO. C. PLINIO SECVNDO APOLOGIA. 3ᵇ. EIVSDEM HIERONYMI BONONII CARMEN EX ‖ ILLVSTRIVM OPERVMARGVMENTIS. Ibid., l. 45: TARVISII TERTIO IDVS ‖ OCTOBRES MCCCCLXXIX. 4ª. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. 356ᵇ. COLOPHON: CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBRI TRICESI-‖MISEPTIMI ET VLTIMI FINIS IMPRESSI TERVISII. DVCTV ET IM‖PENSIS MICHAELIS MANZOLI PARMENSIS. M. CCCC. LXXIX. RE‖GNANTE SERENISSIMO VENETIARVM DVCE IOANNE MON-‖CENIGHO OCTAVO KALENDAS SEPTEMBRIS. 356ᵇ–359ª. [letter of Philippus Beroaldus to Nicolaus Ravacaldus.]

Hain *13092. Proctor 6472. B.M. (IB. 28353).

19 August–6 November, 1479.

180. AVICENNA. Canon de medicina. [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis]. De uiribus cordis. [Translated by Arnoldus de Villa Nova].

[Johannes Herbort], Padua.

Folio. 434 leaves, 1 and 131 blank. 63 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–g, [h], i–p, H, A–O, OP, P–R, [S], aa–oo. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 93 mm.).

2ª. Liber canonis primus quem princeps aboali abinsce‖ni de medicina edidit: translatus a magistro gerardo ‖ cremonensi in toleto ab arabico in latinum. Verba ab‖oali abinsceni. ‖ [table of contents]. 4ª. ¶ Capl'ꝫ primū fen prime doctrine prime libri primi ‖ de diffinitōe medicine. 64ª. FIRST COLOPHON: ¶ Expletus est liber primus canonis quem princeps ‖

aboali Abinsceni de medicina edidit: impressus vero pa‖tauij. Anno christi optimi. M. cccclxxix. xiiij. kl̃as se‖ptembris. 65^{b}–66^{b} [table of herbs, &c., 4 col.]. 130^{b}. SECOND COLOPHON: ¶ Expletus est liber secundus canõis quẽ princeps ‖ Auicẽna de medicinis simplicibus edidit. Inp̃ssus ‖ patauij anno christi optimi. M. cccc. lxxix. vi. kalen‖das Septembris. 132^{a}–136^{b} [table of bk. 3, 4 col.]. 302^{a}. THIRD COLOPHON: ¶ Expletus est tractatus 2^{9} de dolorib^{9} hoꝝ m̃brorũ ‖ et cũ ipsius supplem̃to ꝑpleť fen. xxij. et cũ e^{9} ꝑplem̃to ‖ ꝑpleť liber tertius . . . ¶ Impressus Patauij Anno Christi optimi. M°. ‖ cccc. lxxix. vi. kalendas nouembris. 303^{b}–306^{a} [table of bk. 4, 4 col.]. 307^{a}–392^{a} [book 4]. 393^{a}–420^{a} [book 5]. 421^{a}. [De uiribus cordis, translated by Arnoldus de Villa Noua]. 428^{a}. LAST COLOPHON: ¶ Expletus est libellus De viribus cordis quẽ prin‖ceps Auicẽna edidit. ¶ Impressus Patauij Anno ‖ Christi optimi. M°cccclxxix. octauo idus nouẽbris. 428^{b}–433^{b}. [Table of Arabic terms, 4 col.] 434^{a} [Register.]

Hain *2202. Proctor 6800. B.M. (IC. 29946).

[Not after 1479.]

181. ARTICELLA.

[Nicolaus Petri, Padua?]

Folio. 244 leaves, the last blank (?). 50 lines. 2 columns. Sig. A, a–z, aa–ff. Gothic type for text of Hippocrates, &c.; smaller roman type for surrounding commentary.

1^{a}. INCIPIVNT ISAGOGE IO-‖HANNITII AD TEGNI GALIE‖NI PRIMVS LIBER MEDICINE ‖ mEDICINA DI‖uidiť ī duas ꝑtes: ‖ ī theoricā: & pra-‖cticam: . . . 9^{a}. [V]Ita breuis: ars uero lõga: tempus ‖ acutum: experimentum fallax: iu‖diciũ autem difficile . . . 243^{b}, l. 38. END: EXPLICIT COMENTVM ‖ HALI SVPRA TEGNI GA.

Hain 1868. Stadtbibliothek, Lübeck.

*** This edition of the collection of medical works known as Articella contains, according to Fossi, Catalogus Bibliothecae Magliabecchianae, I, col. 787, the following tracts in order as given: Iohannitius, Isagoge; Philaretus, De pulsibus; Theophilus, Liber urinarum; Hippocrates, Aphorismi latine cum commentario Galeni ex arabico latine uerso a Constantino Africano monacho; Hippocrates, Liber Prognosticorum cum commentario Galeni; Galenus, Microtechnon cum commentario Haly.—The bibliographical description given above is due to the German Incunabula Commission, which is also responsible for the tentative ascription to Petri at Padua. The Magliabecchi copy contained a note of ownership dated 1479.

12 January, 1479.

182. ALBERTVS MAGNVS. De animalibus.

Paulus de Butzbach, Mantua.

Folio. 306 leaves, the fifth blank. 62 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–m, y, z, A–Z. Gothic type (Proctor no. 4, 90 mm.).

1^{a}–4^{b}. [Table.] 6^{a}. Incipit liber Alberti magni animalium ‖ primus q̃ est de cõmuni diuersitate aīalium ‖ Tractatus primus . . . 306^{a}. COLOPHON: Finit feliciter opus Alberti magni philoso‖phi de animalibus: ꝛ impressum Mantue per ‖ Paulum Iohānis de Butschbach alamanum ‖ Maguntinenꝑ diocesꝑ Sub anno dñi Mille‖simo quadringentessimo septuagesimonono: die ‖ uero duodecima Ianuarij: regnante ibidē feli‖cissime illustrissimo domino Dño Friderico ƀ' ‖ Gonzaga Marchione tercio.

Hain *546. Proctor 6895. B.M. (IC. 30645, impf.).

See Plate XIV.

1479.

183. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Expositio super capitulum Auicennae de generatione embryonis.

Antonius Carcanus, Pavia.

Quarto. 32 leaves, the first blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–e. Gothic types (quotations from Avicenna, Proctor no. 2, c. 100 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 94 mm.).

2ª. (long lines) Iacobi forliuiēsis uerissimi medicine īťpretis Egregia ꝛ sb̃tilis ‖ expositio cū questionib⁹ sup aureū capitulū ꝺ' generatione em-‖brionis feliciter incipit ‖| (col. 1) [C]Vm matrix col‖‖ligitur. Auiceª ‖| . . . 32ª. COLOPHON: Explicit hoc aureum opusculuꝫ pa‖pie impressum per Magistrum an‖tonium de carcano Anno a natali ‖ cristi. Milesimo quadri-gentesimo ‖ Septuagesimo nono. quo tempore ‖ illud diebus festis exponebat Pre‖clarissimus artium et medicine doc‖tor Magister Lazarus datarus ‖ Placentinus ordinariam medicine ‖ legens in felici studio papiensi. ‖| .FINIS.

Hain 7234. Proctor 7052. B.M. (IB. 31324).

13 August, 1479.

184. SAVONAROLA, IOANNES MICHAEL. Practica de aegritudinibus. [Edited by Alexander Sermoneta and Ioannes Aquilanus.]

Bonus Gallus, Colle.

Folio. 324 leaves, 1, 160, and 324 blank. 62 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–i, l–y, A–I, L–X, Z. Catchwords. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 88 mm.).

2ª. Ad Sigismundū Polcastrum Virum quippe in‖geīosissimū operi pratico deditū amicū optimuꝫ. 2ª, col. 2–4ª. [Table]. 4ᵇ. Tractatus primus de modo processus artifitalẽ ‖ medici in medendo: . . . 323ᵇ. COLOPHON: Michael Sauonarola. Patauinus ordine equestri ‖ hierosolimitanorum phisicus et medicus clarissimus ‖ hoc diuinū medicine opus edidit. Alexander Ser‖moneta et Iohānes aqlanus phisici ꝛ medici nr̃a eta‖te oīuꝫ prestātissimi collatis exēplaribꝰ hoc opus siue ‖ diuinā practicā diligētisssime recognouerunt: Quorū ‖ cōsilio Bonus Gallus uir magne solertie et īdustrie ‖ sua impensa imprimendum curauit in Colle oppido ‖ Municipio Florentino Anno hūānitatis christi .M.‖cccc. lxxviiii. imposita est sūma manus huic diuino ‖ operi idibus Sextilis. ‖| [Register, 5 col.]

Hain 14480. Proctor 7243. B.M. (IC. 33516).

[1479?]

185. GENTILIS DE FVLGINEO. Consilium contra pestilentiam.

[Bonus Gallus, Colle.]

Quarto. 20 leaves. 31 lines. Sig. a–c. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 88 mm.).

1ª. Gentilis Fulginatis Medici illustris contra pesti‖lentiam consilium feliciter incipit. ‖| qVoniaꝫ gloriosus ꝛ excelsus deus ‖ de largitate sua medicinā ꝓduxit: ‖ . . . 20ᵇ. COLOPHON: Deo igr̃ optīo piētissimo ac gloriosissimo q̃ nos a ‖ peste ꝓtegat sint laudes īfīte. Et sic ꝓsilio huic ꝺ' ‖ peste Gētiľ Fulgīatis phīci illustris finis īpoītus ē.

Reichling 530. Proctor 7243 A. B.M. (IA. 33518).

[About 1480.]

186. AVICENNA. Canon de medicina. [Translated by Gerardus Cremonensis.]

[The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg].

Folio. 578 leaves, 1, 188, 194, and 538 blank. 2 columns. 56 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

2ª. Liber canonis ꝑm⁹ quē ꝓnceps abohali || abiusceni de medicina edidit. translatus a || magistro gerhardo cremonensi ī toleto ab || arabico in latinum. 578ª. END: Canonis liber quintus auicene qui est & || antidotarium eius finit.

Hain *2197. Proctor 245. B.M. Inc. I, p. 65, IC. 657.

[About 1480.]

187. IACOBVS DE DONDIS. Aggregator Paduanus de medicinis simplicibus.

[The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 286 leaves, the first and last blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

2ª. [F]Ructifeꝛ medicis actu||rus opus: non modo || rudibus tantū & iuue||nibus: . . . Ibid., col. 2, line 52. . . . Opus quidē hoc longis retro || tꝑibus inchoatū ꝯpletū est ꝑ me artiū et || medicīe doctorē Mgꝛ Iacobū paduanū || Anno dñi .M. ccc. octuagesimoquinto. 2ᵇ. Rubrice primi tractat⁹ de primis vir||tutibus medicinaꝛ. Cuius tria sūt cap. 285ᵇ. END: Tenasmoni licinium. hali. ibidem.

Hain *6395. Proctor 248. B.M. Inc. I, p. 64, IC. 666.

[About 1480.]

188. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Matthaeus Moretus.]

[The R-Printer (Adolf Rusch), Strasburg.]

Folio. 308 leaves, the first blank. 2 columns. 55 lines. Semi-gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

2ª [Prefatory letter of Matthaeus Moretus]. 2ᵇ–6ª [Table of chapters]. 7ª. See facsimile. 308ª. END: ꝯdisi quid est. lege literam condes.

¶ Liber pandectarum medicine omnia medicine ſimplicia contemẽs: quem ex omnibus antiquorum libris aggregauit eximius artium & medicine doctor Matheus ſilvaticus ad ſereniſſimum ſicilie regẽ Robertum.

Hain *15192. Proctor 251. B.M. Inc. I, p. 64, IC. 676.

[About 1480.]

189. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.
ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.
[Conrad Winters, Cologne.]

Quarto. 168 leaves, 1, 138, and 168 blank, 27 lines. Sig. a–y. Gothic types (headings on 2^a and 139^a, Proctor no. 2, 200 mm. ; text, Proctor no. 1, 99 mm.).

2^a. Regimen sanitatis salernitanū necnō ꝛ ‖ mgrī Arnoldi de noua villa Felicit incipit. ‖ [A]Nglo‡ regi scri‖psit scola tota salerni. Si vis ī‖columē. si vis te reddere sanū: ‖ Curas tolle graues. irasci crede prophanum. ‖ . . . 139^a. Incipit liber de cōseruatione corpis seu de re‖gimine sanitatis cōpositus p magistrū Arnol‖dum de villa noua. 167^b. COLOPHON: Explicit regimen sanitatis compositum ‖ seu ordinatum a magistro Arnoldo de villa ‖ noua Cathalano omnium medicorum viuen‖tium Gemma.

Hain 13751. Voulliéme 1002. B.M. Inc. I, p. 250, IA. 4178.

[About 1480.]

190. TRACTATVS. Perutilis tractatus de pestilentia.
[Johann Keller, Augsburg.]

Quarto. 12 leaves. 20 lines. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 123 mm.).

1^a. ¶ Incipit putilis tractatus de pe‖stilencia. 12^b. END: . . . accedula addita modicum de tyriaca. ‖ in quantitate vnius fabe ꝛc̄.

Hain *12745. Proctor 1746. B.M. Inc. II, p. 361, IA. 6218.

[About 1480?]

191. BARTHOLOMAEVS ANGLICVS. De proprietatibus rerum.
[Berthold Ruppel, Basel.]

Folio. 220 leaves, 1 and 217 blank. 60, 61 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (one for the text, one for the table, resembling Proctor no. 3, 93 mm.).

2^a. Incipit ꝓhemiū de ꝓprietatibus re‡ fratris ‖ bartholomei anglici de ordine frat‡ mino‡. 216^b. COLOPHON: Explicic tractatus de proprietatibus rerū edi‖tus a fratre bartholomeo anglico ordinis fratrū ‖ minorum. 218^a. [T]Abula huius insigni operis (quod de re‖rū proprietatibus intitulat̄) incipit feli‖citer . . . 220^a, col. 1, END: zeugia xxiii.

Hain *2499. Proctor 7452. B.M. Inc. III, p. 716, IC. 37019.

[1475–1480?]

192. CIBALDONE. Cibaldone ovvero opera utilissima a conservarsi sano.
Gabriel Petri, [Venice?]

Folio. 14 leaves. 37 lines. Sig. a–g. Roman type.

1^a. questa e uerace autentica doctrina. ‖ . . . 14^b, END: Pure meglio nō ītrar: cossi lo scriuo. ‖ (COLOPHON) GABIRIEL PETRIS IMPRstiè.

L. Frati in Bibliofilia, xvii (1915–16), p. 361, no. 4. Bologna University Library.

*** Gabriel Petri was active as a printer from 1472 to 1481, and for the most part at Venice. Reichling (no. 1047) describes another edition by this printer, in 16 leaves and signed G. P. T., which he assigns to his third press (Brescia, 1481).

10 October, 1480.

193. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae. [Edited by Matthaeus Moretus.]

Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice.

Folio. 235 leaves. 60 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–z, A–E. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 16, c. 150 mm.; text, Proctor no. 17, 75 mm.).

1[b] [letter of Matthaeus Moretus to Cardinal Gonzaga, in long lines]. 2[a]. Liber pandectaruꝫ me‖dicine: omnia medicine simplicia cōtinēs: quē ex ‖ oībus antiquoꝝ libris aggregauit eximius artiū ‖ ꝛ medicine doctor Mattheus siluaticus ad sere-‖nissimum Sicilie regem Robertum. 232[b], COLOPHON: Op[9] pandectarū medicine emēdatū ꝑ eximiuꝫ‖miū artiū ꝛ medicīe doctorē dn̄ꝫ ꝛ magistrū Ma‖theū moretū brixanū: Bononie ī medicīa ꝛ astro‖nomia legētē: Venetijs īpēdio Iohānis Colonie ‖ agrippinēsis Iohānisq̄ māthen gheretzen socioꝝ ‖ sūma cū diligētia īpressū feliciter finit ānо salutis ‖ christiane. M. ccccIxxx. sexto idus octobris. ‖‖ LAVS DEO. 233[a]–235[a] [Table]. 235[b] [Register].

Hain *15198. Proctor 4347. B.M. (IB. 20384).

2 November, 1480.

194. CAVLIACO, GVIDO DE. Chirurgia. [The Italian translation of Paulus Variscus.]

Nicolaus Girardengus, Venice.

Folio. 240 leaves, the first blank. 38 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–q, R–T, r–z, A–D. Roman type (Proctor no. 1, 115 mm.).

2[a]. Nel nome de dio comēza lo inuētario ‖ o uer colectorio che apartiē ala parte đ ‖ la cirogia: coposto e compido del ānо ‖ de la incarnation del nostro signore ‖ Mccc. lxiii. ꝑ lo clarissimo e famoso do‖tor maistro. Guidon de gualiaco ciroi‖co ī lo clarissīo studio de mompolier. 239[b], COLOPHON: Finisse la clarissima opera in chyrur‖gia de lo excellentissimo doctor Gui‖don de gualiaco. Perfectamente cor‖recto. Et impresso per maistro Ni-‖colo girardengho da noue: In uene‖sia nel .Mcccclxxx. a di do del mese ‖ de nouembro. Ad laudem omnipo‖tentis dei qui regnat trinus & unus ī ‖ secula seculorum. Amen. 240[a] [Register, 4 col., and note on the work of the translator and correetor Paulus Variscus, in long lines].

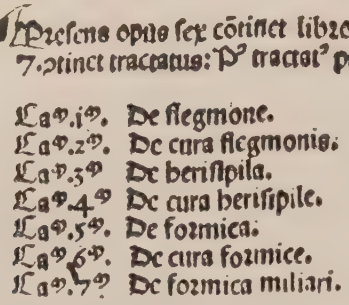
Proctor 4466 A. B.M. (IB. 20783).

9 August, 1480.

195. PETRVS DE ARGELLATA. Opus chirurgiae. [Edited by Matthaeus Moretus.]

Benedictus Genuensis, Venice.

Folio. 188 leaves, 6 and 7 presumably blank. Sigs. A^{6} ; a^{10} bc^{8} d^{10} ef^{8} gh^{10} i–l^{8} m^{10} n–u^{8} xy^{6}. 61 lines. 2 columns. Gothic types (Proctor no. 1, 73 mm. and no. 2, about 160 mm.).


Presens opus sex cōtinet libros: Primus liber
7. tinct tractatus: P^{o} tractat^{o} partit̄ i capla. 34.

La^{o}.1^{o}. De flegmone.
La^{o}.2^{o}. De cura flegmonis.
La^{o}.3^{o} De berisipila.
La^{o}.4^{o} De cura berisipile.
La^{o}.5^{o}. De formica.
La^{o}.6^{o}. De cura formice.
La^{o}.7^{o} De formica miliari.

1^{b}. Mattheus moret^{9} Brixien. artiū ꝛ medicīe doctor: prudēti viro magr̄o Bn̄dicto Ianuēsi salutē dic̄. 2^{a}. See facsimile. 8^{a}. Incipit liber primus Cirugie magistri petri de la‖cerlata de bōnia artium ꝛ medicine doctoris. ‖ rOgaue‖rūt me ‖ socij mei . . . 187^{b}, COLOPHON: Finit liber sextus et vltimus. Finis ē itaq; toti^{9} ‖ operis chirugie: qd̄ edidit prestantissimus artiū ‖ et medicine doctor. D. Magister Petrus de Ar‖gellata Bononien. Ipsūq; diligenter emēdauit ‖ eximius artium et medicine doctor. D. Magist' ‖ Mattheus moretus Brix̄. Impressitq; vir pru-‖dens Magister Benedictus Genuensis. Ad lau‖dem omnipotētis. Anno domini. i4.8o. Die uō ‖ 9. mensis Augusti. Venetiis. ‖ Laus deo. 188^{a} [register].

Hain 1635. Proctor †4596. Pellechet 1161.

[About 1480?]

196. MOSES MAIMONIDES. De regimine sanitatis.

Apud S. Iacobum de Ripoli, Florence.

Quarto. 40 leaves. 21–28 lines. Sig. a–e. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 105 mm.).

1^{a}. tRactatus Rabi Moysi quē ‖ domino & Magnificho Sol‖dano babilonie transmisit. 1^{b}, l. 19. tRactatus primus deregimine sanita‖tis oīum hoīnū sub conpendio conpi‖latus . . . 40^{a}, COLOPHON: Laus deo & Marie uirgini. ‖ Imprexum Florentie ‖ apud Sanctum ‖ Iacobum de ‖ Ripolis.

Hain *10525. Proctor 6109. B.M. (IA. 27063).

[1480?]

197. MANFREDIS, HIERONYMVS DE. Trattato della pestilenza. [The author's Latin version.]

[Johannes Walbeck, Bologna.]

Quarto. 36 leaves. 32 lines. Sig. a–f. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1, 91 mm.).

1^{a}. Tractatus vtilis valde de peste compositus per magistrum ‖ Hieronimū de manfredis ciuem Bononiensem phisicū. ac astro‖logum dignissimum. 36^{b}, AUTHOR'S COLOPHON: FINIS. ‖ Per me Hieronimum de manfredis artium ꝛ ‖ medicine doctorem compositum hoc opuscu-‖sculum litterali sermone Bononie ‖ M. CCCC. LXXVIIII. ‖ die vltima decembris.

Hain-Reichling *10696. Biblioteca Trivulziana, Milan.

*** This translation was probably printed soon after its completion, but the beginnings of Walbeck's press are obscure.

20 May, 1480.

198. GORDONIO, BERNARDVS DE. Lilium medicinae.

Franciscus de Tuppo, Naples.

Folio. 202 leaves. 44 lines. 2 columns. Roman type (Proctor: Riessinger no. 4, 95 mm.).

1[b] [Letter of de Tuppo to Bernardinus Ghelardinus]. 2[a]. Incipit liber Lilii super practica medici-‖nali editus per magistruꝫ Bernardum de ‖ gordonio Lege feliciter. 201[b], COLOPHON: Finit lilium magistri Bernardi đ gordo‖nio opus clarissimum medicinarum In al‖ma ciuitate Neapoli per dominum fran-‖ciscum de tuppo parthenopeum legum stu‖dentem impressum. Anno domini mil‖lesimo CCCC°. LXXX°. Die uicesi-‖ma mensis Mai. 202[a] [Register].

Hain *7795. Fava-Bresciano 58. Proctor †6683.

24 and 29 February, 1480.

199. ARISTOTELES. De generatione et corruptione cum expositione Aegidii Romani.

MARSILIVS AB INGHEN. Quaestiones super libros De generatione et corruptione. [Edited by Nicoletus Vernia, with his Quaestio de ente mobili.]

Johannes Herbort, Padua.

Folio. 128 leaves, 1, 55, and 128 blank. 53 and 63 lines. 2 columns. Sigs. ab[8] c[6] d[10]; aa[6] bb cc[8]; ab[8] c[6] d[8] e[6]; A[8] B[6] C–E[8]. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 2, about 160 mm.; text of Aristotle, 111 mm.; rest, Proctor no. 1, 92 mm.).

2[a]. Textus Aꝛ. de generatione ꝛ corruptione cum ‖ expositione omniū expositoꝫ eius optimi interpretis ‖ Egidij Romani Feliciter incipit. 54[b], FIRST COLOPHON: Impressum patauij. M. cccc. lxxx. die. xxiiij. februarij ‖ īgenio ꝛ impensa Ioannis grādis herbort ð' silgenstat. 56[a]. Questiones clarissimi philosophi Marsilij inguen su‖per libris de generatione ꝛ corruptione incipiunt. 124[b], col. 1, SECOND COLOPHON: Expliciūt qōes supꝑ libris ð' gñatōe ꝛ corruptōe Ari. ‖ ꝑ excellē[m] pḧm Marsiliū īguē disputate. per magistꝫ ‖ Ioānē herbort de silgenstat īpresse. Ac etiā emēdate ꝑ ‖ doctissimū artiū ꝛ medicine doctorē magistꝫ Nicoletū ‖ verniā theatinū. ordinarie pḧiaꝫ in florētissimo gīnasio ‖ patauīo legētē. Anno dn̄i. m. cccc. lxxx. die. xxix. febr̄. Ibid., END OF COL. 2: Impensis herbort theatinus acumine mentis ‖ Fecit vt in toto notior orbe forem. ‖ Ramusius Ario cattae. dd. 125[a]–127[b] [De ente mobili]. 127[b], col. 2 [Register].

Hain *1692. Proctor †6801.

See Plate XV.

About 1 May, 1480.

200. RHASIS. Liber nonus ad Almansorem. [With the commentary of Ioannes Arculanus.]

[Petrus Maufer,] Padua.

Folio. 218 (?) leaves, the first blank. 66 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–i, ii, k–n, A–O. Gothic type (Haebler type 2* and Proctor type 5 mixed (?), 87/88 mm.).

2[a]. Expositio noni libri Almansoris edita a clarissimo ‖ physico Ioanne arculano ciue ueronensi. ‖‖ [E]Xpositurus nonuꝫ Almansoris ‖ reiectis superfluis in libroꝫ prin‖cipijs inquiri

solitis . . . 217ª, COLOPHON: Noni Al. libri finem: Cū quo ꝛ Ioannis Arculani || Veronensis expositiones utilime in eundem: paucis ad || modum exceptis capl'is ab eo morte preueniente non || explanatis felicissime adepti: deo optimo maximo gra||cias agamus: . . . (l. 11) Correxit autē hoc opus Cla. ar. ꝛ Me. doc. dñs. M. || Hie. Tur. Ver. atq; id saltē effecit: ut ex prioribꝰ satis || inemendatis hoc impressum: quantum barbarorū im||pressoꝝ ineptie patiuntur: emendatius fieret. que oīa || in clarissimo gymnasio Patauino. Anno dñi. Mill'o || cccc. lxxx. circa Maii Kal'. acta fuere. 218ª [Register, 4 col.].

Hain-Reichling 13898. Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence.

See Plate XVI.

13 February, 1480.

201. PLINIVS SECVNDVS, CAIVS. Historia naturalis.

Andreas Portilia, Parma.

Folio. 286 leaves, the first and last blank. 58 lines. Book i in 2 columns. Sig. a–z, &, ꝯ, A–N. Roman type (Proctor no. 4, 99 mm.).

2ª. CAIVS PLYNIVS MARCO SVO SALVTEM. ||| . . . 4ª. CAII PLYNII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER PRIMVS. 284ª. COLOPHON: Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis Hystoriæ Liber Tricesimus Septimus & Vltimus. Finit. || Parmæ Impressus Opera Et Impensa Andreæ Portiliæ Anno Natiuitatis Domini. M.||.CCCC. LXXX. idibus februarii. Regnante Illustrissimo Prīcipe Ioanne Galeazeo Maria || Duce Mediolāi ||| [5 elegiac couplets on the printer by Andreas Aicardus, beginning:] Andreas prodesse uolens portillia multis || . . . 284ᵇ–285ᵇ. [Correctiones, i. e. the emendations of Philippus Beroaldus.]

Hain 13093. Proctor 6849. B.M. (IC. 30262).

[1480?]

202. MATHEOLVS PERVSINVS. Tractatus de memoria et de reminiscentia.

Petrus Maufer, [Verona?]

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (107/8 mm., Qu| and Q|u).

1ª. TRACTATVS CLARISSIMI PHI||LOSOPHI ET MEDICI MATHEO||LI PERVSINI DE MEMORIA. ||| Iam diu Brocarde & Bona uentura uiri dignis||simi . . . 4ᵇ. TRACTATVS SECVNDVS DE || ERminiscentia. 6ᵇ, l. 22: elcīssīa ꝓ ꝑseruāda mēoria & ita finē facio. || AMEN || (COLOPHON) Petrᵘ maufer nōmanᵘ Rothomagēsis diocesis.

Reichling 622. Biblioteca Nazionale, Palermo. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

203. Another edition.

[Petrus Maufer?, Verona?]

Quarto. 6 leaves. 24 lines. Roman type (109 mm., Qu|).

1ª. TRACTATVS CLARISSIMI PHI||LOSOPHI ET MEDICI MATHEO||LI PER VSINI DE MEMORIA. ||| Iam diu Brocarde & Bonauentura viri dignis||simi . . . 6ᵇ, l. 21, END: HEC iḡr sunt viri digni medicīalia q̄ īter alia || sūt elcīssima ꝓ ꝯuāda mēoria et ita finē facio || AMEN.

Reichling 1805.

*** The description of Reichling 622 has been emended from information kindly supplied by Monsieur M. L. Polain. Whether Reichling 622 and 1805 are really, as Reichling asserts, both printed with the same type, and if so what is the type's relation to Maufer's type 6 (used at Verona in 1480), remains uncertain. M. Polain suggests that Reichling 622 may possibly be a reprint, colophon and all, of a genuine Maufer edition by some other printer.

[About 1480.]

204. PANTHALEON DE CONFLENTIA. Pillularium.
[Antonius Carcanus, Pavia.]

Folio. 22 leaves, the first blank. 42 lines. 2 columns. Sig. a–c. Gothic types (Proctor no. 2, c. 110 mm.; text, Proctor no. 4*, Haebler no. 4**, 83 mm.).

2^a. Pantaleonis preclari medici pillu‖larium feliciter incipit. ‖ [ ]Cum inspicerem fragilita‖tez humane nature que tū ‖ propter superiores īpres‖siones . . . 22^a, col. 2, END: . . . hic finem īpono gra‖tias habens īmensas sūmo deo si quid ‖ boni in hoc meo opusculo ꝛ dignū me‖moria iudicabitur Amen.

Reichling 1601. Biblioteca Nazionale di Brera, Milano.

[About 1480.]

205. SILVATICVS, MATTHAEVS. Liber pandectarum medicinae.
Hermannus Lichtenstein, Vicenza.

Folio. 322 (?) leaves, 7 and 322 (?) blank. 54–56 lines. 2 columns. Signatures. Gothic type (presumably Proctor no. 5, 73/4 mm., no. 6, 180 mm.).

1^b. Matheus moretus Brixiensis: ad re‖uerendissimum in xp̄o patrem ac domi‖num: Dn̄m Franciscum de gonzaga. car‖dinalem mantuanum: ac Bononie lega‖tum. 2^a–5^b [table]. 6^a [register]. 8^a. Liber pādectarū ‖ medicine: omnia medicine simplicia cō‖tinens: quem ex omnibus antiquorum ‖ libris aggregauit eximius artium: ꝛ me‖dicine doctor Matheus siluaticus: ad ‖ serenissimum Sicilie regem Rohertū. 321^b. COLOPHON: Opus pandectaꝝ medicine emenda≈‖tum ꝑ eximiū artium ꝛ medicine docto‖rem dominū ꝛ magistrū Matheū mo≈‖retum brixanū: Bononie in medicina ꝛ ‖ astronomia legentē. Et impressū ꝑ Her-‖manum lichtenstein coloniensem pro-‖batissimum librariae artis exactore Vin-‖centie.

Hain *15193.

*** Gothic types appear to have been used by Lichtenstein only during his second period of work at Vicenza, the accredited dates of which run from 1478 to 1480.

[Not before 5 February, 1480.]

206. VERMIGLIOLIS, PETRVS DE. De pulsibus.
H. M., [Perugia.]

Folio. 24 leaves, the first blank. 44 lines. 2 columns. Sigs. a–c. Gothic type (Haebler no. 1, 89 mm.).

2^a. MAGISTRI PETRI DE VER‖migliolis de Perusio famosissimi Artiū ‖ ꝛ Medicine doctoris Tractatus de Pul-‖sibus feliciter incipit. 24^b, COLOPHON: ¶ Magistri Petri de Vermigliolis de ‖ Perusio Artium et Medicine doctoris ‖ Clarissimi utile Compendium quod

duꝫ || Auicen. de Pulsibus legeret super ipsum || colligentibus Scolaribus composuit feli||citer finit. ¶ Anno domini. ıc̃. M.||CCCC. LXXX. Nonis Februarii. ||| H. M. Impressit.

Reichling 1418. Biblioteca Universitaria, Perugia.

[About 1480?]

207. CIBALDONE. Cibaldone ovvero opera utilissima a conservarsi sano.

[Italy.]

Quarto. 20 leaves. 27 lines. Roman type (Proctor, 'Italy, Unknown Places,' II, no. 7404, type 1, 113 mm., Qu|).

1ª. Opera de lexcellentissimo physico magi-||stro Cibaldone electa fuori de libri autenti|| ci di medicina utilissima a cōseruarsi sano. || . . . 1ᵇ. Questa e uerace autentica doctrina || Per ben de tutti: e senza alcun errore || Trata del terzo libro dalmansore || . . . 15ª, l. 19: A uoler seruar la sanitade || Homo nanzi mangi se de mouere || . . . 20ª, l. 12: Ma pur e melior nō ītrarli cosi lo scriuo ||| FINIS.

Hain 13904. Proctor 7404. B.M. (IA. 36892).

*** Two poems, the first in terza rima, the second, beginning on 15ª, in sestine. The word "Cibaldone" ("Miscellany on Diet") appears to be the title of the work, as in other editions, and not, as here stated on 1ª, the name of the author.

[About 1480?]

208. PETRVS DE TVSSIGNANO. Tractatus de peste.

[Italy.]

Quarto. 28 leaves. 24–26 lines. Roman type (Qu|, 111 mm.).

1ª. Tempore pestilētie ex aeris corruptōē: ul' cōtagiōē. || Si quis hanc dietam: siue regulam diligēter: & per || omnia obseruauerit proculdubio nūq̄ peste peribit. 3ª. INCIPIT Tractatus de peste cōpositus || p magistrum perum de Tusignano Artiū || ac Medicine doctortem celeberimum. ||| aIT Galienus primo de ingenio circa || finē . . . 27ᵇ, l. 22: . . . & totus tractatus ordinatns p me Petrum || de Tussigano Medicine: & Artium doctorem || Anno dōini. M. ccc. lxxxxviii. 28ª. Auicena ī antidotario: describens uirtutes multas || Tyriace . . . 28ᵇ. END: FINIS.

Hain *15750 (whose copy wanted the first two leaves, containing preliminary matter). B.M. (IA. 36914).

*** This tract, very ill printed in a much mixed and irregular type, may quite possibly be earlier than 1480.

[About 1480?]

209. CANVTI, BENEDICTVS. Tractatus de regimine pestilentico.

[Udalricus Gering, Paris.]

Quarto. 8 leaves, the last blank. 26 lines. Sig. a. Roman type (Proctor no. 5, 99 mm.).

1ª. aD honorē sctē et indiuidue trinitatis: gl'iose‖q̄ virginis marie / & ad vtilitatē reipublice: ꝑ ‖ ꝑseruatione sanoꝝ: ac reformatione lapsoꝝ: vo-‖lo aliqua de pestilētia q̄ nos frequētius inuadit (ex ‖ dictis medicoꝝ magis autenticorum) scribere. Et ‖ ꝑmo de signis ꝑnosticis eiꝰ. scd̄o de causis. tertio ‖ de remediis. q̄rto de ꝑfortaminibus cordis & ꝑnci‖paliū mēbroꝝ. qnto et vltimo de fleubotomia. 7ᵇ. COLOPHON: Tractatꝰ de regimīe pestilētico dn̄i kami‖ti ep̄i arusien̄ ciuitatis: regni dacie / artis ‖ medicine exptissimi ꝓfessoris: finē habꝫ

Hain *9752. Proctor 7879. B.M. (IA. 39167).

*** The type with which this tract is printed first appears in 1478 and continued in use until as late as 1489.

[About 1480.]

210. ALDOBRANDINVS. Le livre pour garder la santé du corps.
[Guillaume Le Roy, Lyons.]

Folio. 78 leaves. 33 lines. 2 columns. Sig. [a]–l. Woodcuts. Gothic type (Proctor no. 2, 100 mm.).

1ᵇ. Cy commence le liure de ‖ maistre Aldebrandin pour la ‖ sante du corps garder et de chascū membre pour soy gar‖der et conseruer en sante. 78ª, col. 2. COLOPHON: Cy finist le liure que ‖ maistre aldebrandin ‖ fist a la req̄ste du roy ‖ de frāce pour la conꝑ‖uacion de la sante du ‖ corps humain.

Hain 626. Pellechet 420.

29 July, 1480.

211. BARTHOLOMAEVS ANGLICVS. De proprietatibus rerum.
Nicolaus Philippi and Marcus Reinhardi, Lyons.

Folio. 322 leaves, the first and last blank. 48, 49 lines and headline. 2 columns. Sig. a–z, ⁊, ꝛ, A–H. Gothic types (headlines, Proctor no. 4, c. 180 mm.; heading on 2ᵇ, Proctor no. 2, c. 120 mm.; text, Proctor no. 1, 73 mm.).

2ª. Incipit prohemium de proprietatibꝰ ‖ rerum fratris Bartholomei anglici de ‖ ordine fratrum minoꝝ. 2ᵇ. Incipit liber de proprie‖tatibus rerū. Et primo de ‖ deo et eius essentia. 321ᵇ. COLOPHON: Explicit tractatus de ꝓprietatibus re‖rum editus a fratre Bartholomeo an⁊‖glico ordinis fratrū minorum. Impres⁊‖sus per Nicolauꝫ pistoris de Benꝺheym ‖ et Marcum reinhardi de Argentina so‖cios. Sub anno dn̄i Millesimoquadrin‖gētesimooctogesimo. die vero Iulij. xxix.

Hain *2500. Proctor 8530. B.M. (IB. 41584).

[About 1480.]

212. ARISTOTELES. Secreta secretorum, &c.
[Johannes de Westfalia, Louvain.]

Quarto. 68 leaves, the first and last blank. 30 lines. Sigs. a–i. Gothic type (Proctor no. 1 B, 90 mm.).

2ª. Incipit liber qui dicīt secreta secretoruꝫ qui liber ‖ tractat de regimine cuiuslibet hominis quem libruꝫ ‖ scripsit Aristotiles ad Alexandrū discipulum suum. ‖| [table of contents]. 2ᵇ, l. 8. Incipit prologus illius qui transtulit libruꝫ istū ‖ de greco in latinum. 23ᵇ,

l. 25. . . . Id ypocras faciebat sicut dictū de ipso fuit || superius. Et hec sufficiant pro nunc. [24ª. de instructione principum ; 56ᵇ. breuiloquium de philosophia sanctorum.] 67ª. END : . . . Et hec ad pñs de hiis sufficiāt. ||| Et sic est finis.

Hain *1781. Campbell 175. Proctor 9262. B.M. (IA. 49240).

[About 1480?]

213. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.
ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.
[Johannes de Westfalia, Louvain.]

Quarto. 136 leaves, the first blank. 28–30 lines. Sig. a–r. Gothic types (verse, Proctor no. 2, 118 mm.; prose, Proctor no. 1 B, 90 mm.).

2ª. Regimen sanitatis salernitanū necnō ꝛ || mgrī Arnoldi ꝺ' noua villa. Feliciter īcipit || [A]Nglorum regi scripsit scola to||ta salerni : Si vis incolumē si || vis te reddere sanū : Curas tol||le graues. irasci crede ꝑphanū || . . . 112ᵇ. Incipit liber de conseruatione corporis seu de re||gimine sanitatis cōpositus per magistrum Arnoldū || de villa noua. 136ª. COLOPHON : Explicit regimen sanitatis compositum seu ordi||natum a magistro Arnoldo de villa noua Cathalo||no omniū medicoꝝ viuentiū Gemma.

Hain 13749? Campbell 1469. Proctor 9289. B.M. (IA. 49294).

*** Four undated editions of this work printed with the same types and containing the same number of leaves are enumerated by Proctor (nos. 9289–9292). As there appear to be no means of determining their order and the types were in use from 1475 to 1492, only the two first have been inserted tentatively in this list (nos. 213, 214).

[About 1480?]

214. REGIMEN. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.
ARNOLDVS DE VILLA NOVA. Regimen sanitatis.
Johannes de Westfalia, Louvain.

Quarto. 136 leaves, the first and last blank. 29 and 30 lines. Sig. a–r. Gothic types (verse, Proctor no. 2, 118 mm.; prose, Proctor no. 1 B, 90 mm.).

2ª. Regimen sanitatis salernitanū necnō ꝛ || mgrī Arnoldi ꝺ' noua uilla Feliciter īcipit || [A]Ngloruꝫ regi scripsit scola to||ta salerni. Si uis incolumē si || vis te reddere sanū Curas tol||le graues. irasci crede ꝑphanū || . . . 112ᵇ. Incipit liber de conseruatione corporis seu de regi||mine sanitatis compositus per magistrum Arnolduꝫ || de villa noua. 135ᵇ. COLOPHON : Explicit regimē sanitatis ꝓpositū seu ordinatuꝫ a || magistro Arnoldo de villa noua Cathalono oīm me||dicoꝝ uiuentiū gemma. Impressuꝫ Louanii In do-||mo magistri Iohannis de westfalia.

Hain *13753. Campbell 1470. Proctor 9290. B.M. (IA. 49295).

ADDENDA

[Not after 1477.]

134 A. IACOBVS FOROLIVIENSIS. Scriptum super I. II. III. Tegni Galeni. [Edited by Petrus Rochabonella.]

Johannes Herbort, [Padua].

Folio. 186 printed leaves. 63 lines. 2 columns. Signatures. Gothic types (headings, Proctor no. 4 of Maufer, ca. 110 mm. (?); text, Haebler no. 2* of Maufer, M[49], 87/88 mm.).

1[a]. Incipit subtile et fidele scriptuȝ iaco‖bi forliuiēsis super primū tegni galiēni. 44[a]. Incipiunt subtilissime et ordinatis‖sime questiones iacobi forliuiensis in ‖ tres libros tegni galieni. 186[a]. COLOPHON: Et sic est finis questionū que reperiūtur disputate ‖ ab egregio . . . mgr̄o ‖ Iacobo de forliuiǫ super libris tegni Galieni ꝑ . . . ‖ . . . Petrū rochobonellū venetū padue theo-‖ricam ordinarie legētem diligenter emendate. ‖ Hospes. ‖ (8 lines of verse, the sixth running:) Non certe: quoniā hūc Herbort impr̄ssit . . . 186[b]. END: Explicit tabula qōnum ꝛ sunt. xci.

Hain *7236.

*** A copy is known with the ms. date 1477.

[About 1479.]

185 A. LANFRANCVS MEDIOLANENSIS. Chirurgia. [Translated into French (Alanfranc en cyrurgie) by Guilelmus Yvoire.]

[Lyons.]

Folio. 260 leaves, the first blank. 26 lines. 2 columns. Sig.: a[12] b–h I k–z ꝛ 9[10] aa[8]. Spaces left for diagrams. Gothic type (about 137 mm., Dr. Haebler's M [57b]).

2[a] (translator's preface): [D]Ieu glorieux et ‖ souuerain qui def‖fend tous ceulx ‖ qui ont esperāce ‖ en luy. du quel le nom soit ‖ benoist. Il crea merueilleu ‖sement lōme. Et le racheta ‖ plus merueilleusement. car ‖ Il crea en lōme merueilleux ‖ membres consimiles de pro‖porcions . . . 3[b], col. 2 (table): La diuision du liure. 7[b]. Cy apres sensuyt et cō‖mance le premier chappi≈‖tre de ce present tractie In‖titule le grant alenfrant le‖quel chappitre tracte et de‖claire et parle de la diffini≈‖cion de cirurgie et de ses ‖ parties lesquelles sont cy ‖ apres contenues et decla‖rees tout a plain ainsi que ‖ poures veoir cy apres. 260[a]. END: . . . le‖quel soit benoist In secula se≈‖culorum A M E N ‖ (COLOPHON) Explicit magnus ‖ Alanfrancus ‖ DEO GRA‖CIAS A‖MEN.

*** Claudin, Hist. de l'impr. en France, iv, p. 358, recording a Livre des merveilles du monde in the same type with the date 1479. Brunet, followed by Copinger 3483, incorrectly ascribes the book to Vienne. The above description is due to the kindness of M. Polain. Bib. Nat., Paris.

[About 1480?]

208 A. SERENVS SAMMONICVS, QVINTVS. Carmen medicinale. [Italy.]

Quarto. 20 leaves. 25 lines. Roman type (Qu|, 114 mm.)

1ª. Q. Serenii Medicinale carmen || PROPOSITIO || Membrorꝝ series certo de ducta tenore || .·. . 20ª, l. 23, END: Apponisq; super pellit medicina dolorem || FINIS.

L. S. Olschki in Bibliofilia XIV, p. 430 (with facsimile). John Crerar Library, Chicago.

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND BOOKS

*** The form and order of the names adopted by Hain has been generally retained in this index, cross-references being provided in the case of exceptions.

Abano, Petrus de.
Conciliator. De uenenis.
1472, Mantua. 24.
1476, Venice. 104.
Expositio Problematum Aristotelis.
1475, Mantua. 95.
De uenenis.
1473, Padua. 40.
1473, Mantua. 41.
[1474, Rome]. 54.
1475, Rome. 84.
1475, Milan. 87.
De physiognomia.
1474, Padua. 68.
Aegidius Romanus [Colonna].
Super libb. de generatione et corruptione Aristotelis.
[1476?], Naples. 108.
Albertus Magnus.
Aggregator, etc.
[1477?, Ferrara]. 126.
1478, [Bologna]. 148.
De animalibus.
1478, Rome. 145.
1479, Mantua. 182.
Philosophia pauperum.
[1478?, Vienne?]. 165.
Secreta mulierum et uirorum.
[1475?, Cologne]. 75.
1478, [Venice]. 146.
Albucasis.
Liber Seruitoris.
1471, Venice. 7.
1478, Naples. 155.
1479, Venice. 172.
Aldobrandinus.
Livre pour garder la santé.
[1480?, Lyons]. 210.
Argellata, Petrus de.
Opus chirurgiae.
1480, Venice. 195.
Aristoteles.
De anima.
1472, Padua. 22.
De animalibus.
1476, Venice. 106.
De generatione et corruptione.
1474, Padua. 62.
1480, Padua. 199.
Lapidarius.
1473, Merseburg. 30.
Parua naturalia.
[1473?, Padua]. 38.
De physiognomia, etc.
[1474?, Cologne]. 48.
Problemata.
[1473?], Mantua. 42.
1475, Rome. 85.
Secreta secretorum (De regimine principum).
[1475?, Cologne]. 74.
[1476?, Paris]. 119.
[1480, Louvain]. 212.
Arnoldus de Villa Noua.
De aqua uitae.
[1477?, Venice]. 125.
De uenenis.
1473, Padua. 40.
1473, Mantua. 41.
[1474?, France or Italy?]. 73.
[1475?], Rome. 86.
1475, Milan. 87.
De uinis, germ.
[1478?, Esslingen]. 144.
1479, Augsburg. 167.
Regimen sanitatis.
[1474?, France or Italy?]. 72.

Arnoldus de Villa Noua.
Regimen sanitatis.
[1480?, Cologne]. 189.
[1480?, Louvain]. 213.
[1480?], Louvain. 214.
Articella.
[n.a. 1479, Padua?]. 181.
Auicenna.
Canon de medicina. De viribus cordis.
1476, Padua. 112.
1479, Padua. 180.
Canon de medicina.
1473, Milan. 35.
[1480?, Strasburg]. 186.
Canonis liber iii.
1472, [Padua]. 21.
Bagellardus, Paulus.
De infantium aegritudinibus.
1472, Padua. 20.
Bartholomaeus Anglicus.
De proprietatibus rerum.
[1472?], Cologne. 12.
[1480?, Basel]. 191.
1480, Lyons. 211.
Bauerus, Joannes.
Regimento nel tempo della peste.
1478, Bologna. 150.
Brack, Wenceslaus. *See* Vocabularius rerum.
Buch der Natur. *See* Conrad von Megenberg.
Candidus, Petrus.
De genitura hominis.
[1474, Rome]. 53.
Canuti, Benedictus.
De regimine pestilentiae.
[1479?, Rome]. 171.
[1480?, Paris]. 209.
Capellutus, Rolandus.
De curatione pestiferorum apostematum.
[1475?], Rome [2 edd]. 81, 82.
Carariis, Petrus de.
Quaestio de terminatione uenenorum.
1476, Venice. 104.
Carpanis, Dominicus de.
De nutrienda memoria.
[1476?, Naples]. 109.
Castello, Tura de.
De balneis Porrettanis.
1473, [Santorso]. 43.
Cauliaco, Guido de.
Chirurgia, gall.
1478, Lyons. 164.
Cauliaco, Guido de.
Chirurgia, ital.
1480, Venice. 194.
Celsus, Aulus Cornelius.
De medicina.
1478, Florence. 147.
Cermisonus, Antonius.
Consilia medica.
1476, Brescia. 116.
Recollectae de urinis.
[1475?, Italy]. 96.
1479, Venice. 175.
Cibaldone (opera a conservarsi sano).
[1475–80, Venice?]. 192.
[1480?, Italy]. 207.
Conrad von Megenberg.
Buch der Natur.
1475, Augsburg. 77.
1478, Augsburg. 141.
Dioscorides.
De materia medica.
1478, Colle. 161.
Dondis, Iacobus de.
Aggregator.
[1480?, Strasburg]. 187.
Eybe, Albrecht von.
Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib.
[1472, Nuremberg]. 15.
1472, Nuremberg. 16.
[1473?], Augsburg. 28.
1474, Augsburg. 50.
1475, Blaubeuren. 79.
Ferrarius, Ioannes Matthaeus, de Gradibus.
Consilia ad diuersos aegritudines.
[1478?, Pavia]. 157.
Practica.
[1472, Pavia or Milan?]. 37.
Folz, Hans.
Von einem griechischen Arzt.
1479, Nuremberg. 170.
Forliuio, Iacobus de. *See* Iacobus Foroliuiensis.
Franciscus de Senis.
Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale.
1475, [Cagli]. 94.
[1476? Cagli]. 117.
Dicta de balneo Petrioli.
1473, [Santorso]. 43.
Galenus. *See* Iacobus Foroliuiensis.
Gentilis de Fulgineo.
Consilium contra pestilentiam.
[1479?, Colle]. 185.

Gentilis de Fulgineo.
De balneis.
1473, [Santorso]. 43.
Expositio in lib. iii Canonis Auicennae, etc.
1477, Padua. 133.
[1478?], Pavia. 158.
Expositio in fen i quarti Canonis, etc.
1476, Padua. 113.
1477, [Bologna]. 128.
Quaestio de maioritate morbi.
1479, Augsburg. 169.
Quaestio de prolongatione febris.
[1477?, Padua]. 134.
De utilitatibus balnei de Porretta.
[1473, Santorso]. 44.
Gordonio, Bernardus de.
Lilium medicinae.
1480, Naples. 198.
Gradibus, Ioannes Matthaeus de. *See* Ferrarius.
Grapheus (Grassi), Beneuenutus.
De oculis.
[147]4, [Ferrara]. 57.
Guainerius, Antonius.
Antidotarium.
1473, [Padua]. 39.
De aegritudinibus capitis, passionibus stomachi, iuncturis.
[1475?, Padua?]. 92.
De febribus.
1474, Naples. 60.
[1474, Padua]. 65.
De fluxibus.
[1474?, Padua].
De pleuresi.
147[4, Padua]. 63.
De mulierum aegritudinibus.
1474, [Padua]. 64.
Hartlieb, Johann.
Kunst Chiromantia.
[1475?], Augsburg. 76.
Henricus de Saxonia.
De secretis mulierum.
[1477?, Perugia]. 136.
Hippocrates. *See* Iacobus Foroliuiensis.
Hugo Senensis (Benzo).
Super fen iv primi Canonis Auicennae.
[1478?], Pavia. 159.
Iacobus Foroliuiensis.
Expositiones in Aphorismos Hippocratis.
1473, [Venice]. 32.
[1475?, Italy]. 97.
1477, [Padua]. 131.
Iacobus Foroliuiensis.
Expositiones super primo Canonis Auicennae.
[1475?, Italy]. 96.
1479, Venice. 175.
Expositio super Auicennae De generatione embryonis.
1479, Pavia. 183.
Super i–iii Tegni Galeni.
1475, Padua. 91.
[1477?, Padua]. Addendum, 134 A.
Ioannes Itrensis.
Libellus de peste a. 1476.
[1476, Rome]. 101.
Isidorus.
Etymologiae.
1472, Augsburg. 13.
[1473?], Strasburg. 27.
[1478?, Cologne]. 139.
Kamintus. *See* Canuti, Benedictus.
Lanfrancus de Mediolano.
Chirurgia, gall.
[1479?, Lyons]. Addendum, 185 A.
Macer Floridus.
De virtutibus herbarum.
1477, Naples. 130.
Maimonides, Moses.
De regimine sanitatis.
[1480?], Florence. 196.
Manfredis, Hieronymus de.
De homine (Il Perchè).
1474, Bologna. 59.
1478, Naples. 154.
Trattato della pestilenza.
[1478?, Bologna]. 151.
Trattato della pestilenza, lat.
[1480?, Bologna]. 197.
Marlianus, Ioannes.
De caliditate corporum humanorum.
1474, Milan. 58.
Marsilius ab Inghen.
Quaestt. in Aristotelis De generatione et corruptione.
1480, Padua. 199.
See also Nicolaus de Horto Coeli.
Marsilius de Sancta Sophia.
Expositio in particulam iii Aphorismorum Hippocratis.
[1475?, Italy]. 97.
Martius, Galeottus.
De homine.
[1472?, Iesi]. 23.
[1475?, Bologna]. 26 [88 A].

Martius, Galeottus.
Refutatio a Geo. Merula obiectorum.
1476, Venice. 105.
1476, Bologna. 107.
Massa, Baptista.
De fructibus uescendis.
[1472?, Venice].
Matheolus Perusinus.
De memoria et reminiscentia.
[1472?], Perugia. 25.
[1474?, Padua] [2 edd.]. 69, 70.
[1475, Burgdorf]. 80.
[1475?, Milan]. 88.
[1480?, Verona?] [2 edd.]. 202, 203.
Merula, Georgius.
In lib. De homine G. Martii.
[1474?, Venice]. 56.
[1477?], Milan. 127.
Mesue, Ioannes.
Opera.
1471, Venice. 9.
1471, [Venice or Florence]. 10.
1475, Naples. 90.
1478, Naples. 153.
1478, Pavia. 160.
1479, Venice. 172.
1479, Milan. 176.
De consolatione medicinarum.
1473, Milan. 36.
1478, Lyons. 162.
De consolatione medicinarum, ital.
1475, [Modena]. 93.
Metlinger, Bartholomaeus.
[1473–4, Augsburg]. 46.
1474, Augsburg. 49.
1476, Augsburg. 100.
Montagnana, Bartholomaeus.
Consilia medica, etc.
1476, [Padua]. 111.
[1477?, Padua or Venice. 2 issues]. 132.
Mundinus.
Anatomia.
1478, Pavia. 156.
Nicolaus de Horto Coeli and Marsilius ab Inghen.
Quaestt. in Aristotelis De generatione et corruptione.
[1476?], Padua. 114.
Nicolaus Falcutius. *See* Nicolaus Salernitanus.
Nicolaus Salernitanus.
Antidotarium, etc.
1471, Venice. 8.
1476, Rome. 102.
Nicolaus Salernitanus.
Antidotarium, etc.
1478, Naples. 152.
1479, Venice. 172.
1479, Milan. 177.
Nursia, Benedictus de.
De conseruatione sanitatis.
1475, Rome. 83.
1477, Bologna. 129.
De pestilentia.
1479, Milan. 178.
Orto Celi, Nicolaus de. See Nicolaus de Horto Coeli.
Ortolff von Beyrlandt.
Arzneibuch.
[1477?], Augsburg. 120.
1477, Nuremberg. 123.
1479, Augsburg. 168.
Panthaleon de Conflentia.
Pillularium.
[1480?, Pavia]. 204.
Summa lacticiniorum.
1477, Turin. 135.
Physiognomica regia.
1473, Merseburg. 30.
Plinius Secundus, Caius.
Historia naturalis.
1469, Venice. 3.
1470, Rome. 4.
1472, Venice. 18.
1473, Rome. 31.
1476, Parma. 115.
1479, Treviso. 179.
1480, Parma. 201.
Historia naturalis, ital.
1476, Venice. 103.
Porcastris, Sigismundus de.
Quaestio de restauratione humidi.
1473, [Santorso]. 45.
Puteoli. Libellus de mirabilibus et balneis Puteolorum.
1475, Naples. 89.
Quomodo virtutes lapidum pretiosorum augmentantur.
1473, Merseburg. 30.
Rabanus Maurus.
De sermonum proprietate.
[1467?, Strasburg]. 1.
Recetta dell'aqua del bagno de Porretta.
[1473, Santorso]. 44.

Regimen sanitatis per circulum anni.
[1479?, Rome]. 171.
Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum.
[1480?, Cologne]. 189.
[1480?, Louvain]. 213.
[1480?], Louvain. 214.
Regimen sanitatis deutsch (Von Ordnung der Gesundheit).
1472, Augsburg. 14.
[1472?], Nuremberg. 17.
1475, Augsburg. 78.
1476, Augsburg. 99.
Rhasis.
Liber ix ad Almansorem.
1476, [Padua]. 110.
1480, Padua. 200.
Rodericus Zamorensis.
Speculum uitae humanae.
1468, Rome. 2.
Speculum uitae humanae, germ.
[1477?, Augsburg]. 121.
Saliceto, Gulielmus de.
Chirurgia. See below: Summa, etc.
Ciroxia uulgarmente fata.
1474, Venice. 55.
De salute corporis.
[1470?, Holland. 2 edd.]. 5, 6.
Summa conseruationis. Chirurgia.
1476, Piacenza. 118.
Serenus Sammonicus, Q.
[1480?, Italy] Carmen medicinale. Addendum 208 A.
Sauonarola, Ioannes Michael.
Practica de aegritudinibus.
1479, Colle. 184.
Schrick, Michael.
Von den ausgebrannten Wassern.
[14]77, Augsburg. 122.
1478, Augsburg. 140.
1479, Augsburg. 166.
Scott, Michael.
Liber physiognomiae.
1477, [Venice]. 124.
Serapion, Ioannes.
Breuiarium medicinae.
1479, Venice. 174.
Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus.
1473, Milan. 34.
1479, Venice. 173.
Siluaticus, Matthaeus.
Pandectae medicinae.
1474, Naples. 61.
Pandectae medicinae.
1474, [Modena]. 71.
1478, Lyons. 163.
[1480?, Strasburg]. 188.
1480, Venice. 193.
[1480?], Vicenza. 205.
Simon Ianuensis, a Cordo.
Synonyma medicinae, seu Clauis sanationis.
[1471–2?, Ferrara]. 11.
1473, Milan. 33.
1474, Padua. 67.
Soldus, Iacobus.
Opus de peste.
1478, Bologna. 149.
Steinhöwel, Heinrich.
Regimen wider die Pestilenz.
1473, Ulm. 29.
1474, Esslingen. 51.
[1478?, Ulm?]. 142.
Tarenta, Valascus de.
De epidemia et peste.
1473, Padua. 40.
1473, Mantua. 41.
[1474?, Basel]. 52.
[1474?, France or Italy?]. 73.
[1475?], Rome. 86
1475, Milan. 87.
De epidemia et peste, catalan.
1475, Barcelona. 98.
Thaddaeus de Florentia.
De regimine sanitatis.
1477, Bologna. 129.
Tractatus perutilis de pestilentia.
[1480?, Augsburg]. 190.
Tussignano, Petrus de.
De peste.
[1480?, Italy]. 208.
Vermigliolis, Petrus de.
De pulsibus.
[1480, Perugia]. 206.
Vincentius Bellouacensis.
Speculum doctrinale.
[n. a. 1478, Strasburg]. 137.
Speculum naturale.
[n. a. 1478, Strasburg]. 138.
Vocabularius rerum.
[1473–4], Augsburg. 47.
1478, Augsburg. 142.

INDEX OF PLACES AND PRINTERS

*** The order of countries is that of Proctor's Index, but Basel and Burgdorf have been included in Germany for typographical reasons. The order of places in each country and of printers in each place is alphabetical.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG (23).

Johann Bämler.

22 April 1472 Regimen sanitatis deutsch. 14.
28 Aug. 1474 Metlinger, Regiment der jungen Kinder. 49.
1474 Eybe, Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib. 50.
30 Oct. 1475 Megenberg, Buch der Natur. 77.
13 Nov. 1475 Regimen sanitatis deutsch. 78.
15 July 1476 Regimen sanitatis deutsch. 99.
5 Aug. 1476 Metlinger, Regiment der jungen Kinder. 100.
25 Oct. 1477 Schrick, Von den ausgebrannten Wassern. 122.
19 June 1478 Schrick, Von den ausgebrannten Wassern. 140.
19 Aug. 1478 Megenberg, Buch der Natur. 141.
21 May 1479 Schrick, Von den ausgebrannten Wassern. 166.
27 Aug. 1479 Villa Noua, De vinis [in German]. 167.

Ambrosius Keller.

1479 G. de Fulgineo, Quaestio de maioritate morbi. 169.

Johann Keller.

1478 Vocabularius rerum. 142.
[1480?] Tractatus de pestilentia. 190

Georg Schapff.

[1475?] Hartlieb, Kunst Chiromantia. 76.

Anton Sorg.

11 Aug. 1479 Ortolff von Beyrlandt, Arzneibuch. 168.

Günther Zainer.

19 Nov. 1472 Isidorus, Etymologiae. 13.
[1473?] Eybe, Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen, etc. 28.
[1473–4] Metlinger, Regiment der jungen Kinder. 46.

AUGSBURG (cont.). Günther Zainer.

[1473–4.] Vocabularius rerum. 47.
[1477?] Ortolff von Beyrlandt, Arzneibuch. 120.
[1477?] Zamorensis, Spiegel des menschlichen Lebens. 121.

BASEL (2).

Martin Flach.

[1474?] V. de Tarenta, De epidemia et peste. 52.

Berthold Ruppel.

[1480?] Barth. Anglicus, De proprietatibus rerum. 191.

BLAUBEUREN (1).

1475 Eybe, Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen, etc. 79.

BURGDORF (1).

Printer of Jacobus de Clusa.

[1475] Math. Perusinus, De memoria augenda. 80.

COLOGNE (6).

Nicolaus Gotz.

[1475?] Albertus Magnus, Secreta mulierum et virorum. 75.

Printer of Flores S. Augustini.

[1472?] Barth. Anglicus, De proprietatibus rerum. 12.

Arnold ther Hoernen.

[1474?] Aristoteles, De physiognomia. 48.
[1475?] Aristoteles, Secreta secretorum. 74.

Conrad Winters.

[1478?] Isidorus, Etymologiae. 139.
[1480?] Regimen Salernitanum, etc. 189.

ESSLINGEN (2).

Conrad Fyner.

1474 Steinhöwel, Ordnung der Pestilenz. 51.
[After 2 Oct. 1478] Villa Noua, De vinis [in German]. 144.

MERSEBURG (1).
Lucas Brandis.
20 Oct. 1473 Aristoteles, Lapidarius, etc. 30.
NUREMBERG (5).
Friedrich Creussner.
1472 Eybe, Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen, etc. 16.
[1472?] Regimen sanitatis deutsch. 17.
Hans Folz.
1479 Folz, Von einem griechischen Arzt. 170.
Anton Koberger.
[1472] Eybe, Ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen, etc. 15.
17 March 1477 Ortolff von Beyrlandt, Arzneibuch. 123.
STRASBURG (7).
Johann Mentelin.
[1473?] Isidorus, Etymologiae. 27.
Adolf Rusch (the R-Printer).
[1467?] Rabanus Maurus, De sermonum proprietate. 1.
[Not after 1478] Vinc. Bellouacensis, Speculum doctrinale. 137.
[Not after 1478] Vinc. Bellouacensis, Speculum naturale. 138.
[1480?] Avicenna, Canon. 186.
[1480?] Jac. de Dondis, Aggregator. 187.
[1480?] Siluaticus, Pandectae medicinae. 188.
ULM (2).
Johann Zainer.
11 Jan. 1473 Steinhöwel, Regimen wider die Pestilenz. 29.
[1478?] Steinhöwel, Regimen wider die Pestilenz. 142.

ITALY.

BOLOGNA (10).
Baldassare Azzoguidi.
1477 G. de Fulgineo, Expositio in primam fen quarti Canonis Auicennae, etc. 128.
Dominicus de Lapis.
1476 Martius, Refutatio in lib. De homine obiectorum. 107.
1477 Ben. de Nursia, De conseruatione sanitatis, etc. 129.
Ugo Rugerius & Dionysius Bertochus.
1 July 1474 Manfredis, Liber de homine. 59.
BOLOGNA (cont.). Johannes Schreiber.
1478 Albertus Magnus, Liber aggregationis, etc. 148.
1478 Soldus, Opus de peste. 149.
17 Dec. 1478 Bauerus, Regimento nel tempo della peste. 150.
[After 5 Dec. 1478] Manfredis, Trattato della pestilenza. 151.
Johannes Walbeck.
[1480?] Manfredis, Trattato della pestilenza, lat. 197.
Unassigned.
[1475?] Martius, De homine. 26 [88 A].
BRESCIA (1).
Henricus de Colonia.
4 Sept. 1476 Cermisonus, Consilia medica. 116.
CAGLI (2).
Robertus de Fano & Bernardinus de Bergamo.
18 Dec. 1475 Franc. de Senis, Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale. 94.
[1476?] Franc. de Senis, Consiglio contro il morbo pestilenziale. 117.
COLLE (3).
Bonus Gallus.
13 Aug. 1479 Sauonarola, Practica. 184.
[1479?] Gent. de Fulgineo, Consilium contra pestilentiam. 185.
Johannes de Medemblik.
July 1478 Dioscorides, De materia medica. 161.
FERRARA (3).
Andreas Bellfortis.
[1471–2?] Simon Januensis, Synonyma medicinae. 11.
Seuerinus Ferrariensis.
[147]4 Grapheus, De oculis. 57.
[1477?] Albertus Magnus, Liber aggregationis, etc. 126.
FLORENCE (2).
Apud s. Jacobum de Ripoli.
[1480?] Maimonides, De regimine sanitatis. 196.
Nicolaus Laurentii.
1478 Celsus, De medicina. 147.
IESI (1).
Federicus de Comitibus.
[1472?] Martius, Liber de homine. 23.
MANTUA (5).
Paulus de Butzbach.
1475 Abano, Expositio Problematum Aristotelis. 95.

MANTUA (cont.). Paulus de Butzbach.
12 Jan. 1479 Albertus Magnus, De animalibus. 182.
Thomas de Hermannstadt & Joannes Vurster.
1472 Abano, Conciliator, etc. 24.
1473 Abano, De venenis, etc. 41.
Johannes Vurster & Johannes Baumeister.
[1473?] Aristoteles, Problemata. 42.
MILAN (12).
Philippus de Lauagna.
12 Feb. 1473 Auicenna, Canon. 35.
4 Aug. 1473 Mesue, De consolatione medicinarum. 36.
[1473?] Ferrarius, Practica. [Dub.] 37.
Paulinus de Suardis.
29 May 1479 Mesue, Opera. 176.
25 June 1479 Nic. Salernitanus, Antidotarium, etc. 177.
Christophorus Valdarfer.
1475 Villa Noua, De venenis. 87.
Antonius Zarotus.
3 Aug. 1473 Simon Januensis, Synonyma medicinae. 33.
4 Aug. 1473 Serapion, Liber aggregatus, etc. 34.
27 Aug. 1474 Marlianus, Quaestio de caliditate. 58.
Unassigned.
[1475?] Math. Perusinus, De memoria. 88.
[1477?] Merula, In librum De homine Martii opus. 127.
1479 Ben. de Nursia, De pestilentia. 178.
MODENA (2).
Johannes Vurster.
1474 Siluaticus, Pandectae medicinae. 71.
25 June 1475 Mesue, Della consolatione delle medicine. 93.
NAPLES (12).
Arnoldus de Bruxella.
31 Dec. 1475 De mirabilibus Puteolorum. 89.
9 May 1477 Macer Floridus, De virtutibus herbarum. 130.
Conradus Guldenmund.
3 Jan. 1478 Mesue, Opera. 153.
Jodocus Hauenstein.
[1476?] Aeg. Romanus, Super libros De generatione, etc. 108.
Matthias Morauus.
1478 Nic. Salernitanus, Antidotarium. 152.
NAPLES (cont.). Bertholdus Rihing.
[Not before 15 Sept.] 1474 Guainerius, De febribus. 60.
12 Jan. 1475 Mesue, Opera. 90.
Francesco del Tuppo.
31 Aug. 1478 Manfredis, Liber de homine. 154.
20 May 1480 Gordonio, Lilium medicinae. 198.
Unassigned.
1 April 1474 Siluaticus, Pandectae medicinae. 61.
[Not before 16 Dec. 1476] Carpanis, De nutrienda memoria. 109.
15 Sept. 1478 Albucasis, Liber Seruitoris. 155.
PADUA (31).
Leonardus Achates.
1473 Abano, De venenis, etc. 40.
Laurentius Canozius.
22 Nov. 1472 Aristoteles, De anima. 22.
[1473?] Aristoteles, Parua naturalia. 38.
18 June 1474 Aristoteles, De generatione et corruptione. 62.
14 Aug. 1477 Foroliuiensis, Expositiones in Hippocratem. 131.
[1477?] Montagnana, Consilia medica. [2 issues. Padua or Venice?] 132.
Bonus Gallus.
[1476?] Nic. de Horto Coeli & Mars. ab Inghen, Quaestiones in Aristotelis De generatione, etc. 114.
Johannes Herbort.
1475 Foroliuiensis, Super i–iii Tegni Galeni. 91.
[1477?] Foroliuiensis, Super i–iii Tegni Galeni. Addendum, 134 A.
Sept.–Dec. 1476 Auicenna, Canon, etc. 112.
Aug.–Nov. 1479 Auicenna, Canon, etc. 180.
24, 29 Feb. 1480 Aristoteles, De generatione et corruptione, etc. 199.
Petrus Maufer.
20 April, 1474 Januensis, Synonyma medicinae. 67.
1474 Abano, De physiognomia. 68.
[1474?] Perusinus, De memoria et reminiscentia. 69.
[1474?] Perusinus, De memoria et reminiscentia. 70.
4 May 1476 Montagnana, Consilia medica, etc. 111.
1 Dec. 1477 Fulgineo, Expositio in lib. iii. Canonis Auicennae. 133.

PADUA (cont.). Petrus Maufer.
[1477?] Fulgineo, De prolongatione febris. 134.
Ca. 1 May 1480 Rhasis, Liber ix ad Almansorem. 200.
Conradus de Paderborn.
11 May 1473 Guainerius, Antidotarium. 39.
9 June 147[4] Guainerius, De pleuresi. 63.
1474 Guainerius, De mulierum aegritudinibus. 64.
[1474] Guainerius, De febribus. 65.
[1474] Guainerius, De fluxibus. 66.
Nicolaus Petri.
19 Feb. 1476 Fulgineo, Expositio in fen i Canonis iv Auicennae, etc. 113.
[N. a. 1479] Articella. 181.
Bartholomaeus de Valdezoccho (and Martinus de Septem Arboribus).
21 April 1472 Bagellardus, De infantium aegritudinibus. 20.
23 Dec. 1472 Auicenna, Canonis lib. iii. 21.
8 June 1476 Rhasis, Liber ix ad Almansorem. 110.
Unassigned.
[1475?] Guainerius, De aegritudinibus capitis, etc. 92.

PARMA (2).
Stephanus Corallus.
1476 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 115.
Andreas Portilia.
13 Feb. 1480 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 201.

PAVIA (8).
Antonius Carcanus.
19 Dec. 1478 Mundinus, Anatomia. 156.
1479 Foroliuiensis, Super Auicennae De generatione embryonis. 183.
[1480?] Conflentia, Pillularium. 204.
Damianus de Confaloneriis.
[1478?] Ferrarius, Consilia ad diuersas aegritudines. 157.
[1478?] Fulgineo, In iii Canonis Auicennae, etc. 158.
[1478?] Senensis, Super fen iv Canonis i Auicennae. 159.
Franciscus de Sancto Petro.
23 Dec. 1478 Mesue, Opera. 160.
Joannes de Sidriano.
[1473?] Ferrarius, Practica [or by Lavagna, Milan?]. 37.

PERUGIA (3).
Petrus de Colonia and Johannes de Bamberga.
[1472?] Perusinus, De memoria augenda. 25.
H. M.
[N. b. 5 Feb. 1480] Vermigliolis, De pulsibus. 206.
Johannes Vydenast.
[1477?] Saxonia, De secretis mulierum. 136.

PIACENZA (1).
Unassigned.
25 May 1476 Saliceto, Summa conseruationis, etc. 118.

ROME (15).
Johannes Bulle.
[1479?] Canuti, De regimine pestilentiae, etc. 171.
Simon Nicolai Chardella.
2 April 1478 Albertus Magnus, De animalibus. 145.
Ulrich Han.
[1475?] Capellutus, De curatione pestiferorum apostematum. 81.
[1475?] Capellutus, De curatione pestiferorum apostematum. 82.
Joannes Philippus de Lignamine.
14 Jan. 1475 Nursia, De conseruatione sanitatis. 83.
27 Jan. 1475 Abano, De venenis. 84.
Johannes Reinhardi.
19 May 1475 Aristoteles, Problemata. 85.
Georgius Sachsel & Bartholomaeus Golsch.
[1474] Candidus, De genitura hominis. 53.
[1474] Abano, De venenis. 54.
Johannes Schurener.
[A. 10 May 1476] Itrensis, De peste a. 1476. 101.
1476 Salernitanus, Antidotarium, etc. 102.
Conradus Sweynheym & Arnoldus Pannartz.
1468 Zamorensis, Speculum vitae humanae. 2.
[N. a. 30 Aug.] 1470 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 4.
7 May 1473 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 31.
Wendelinus de Wila or Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck.
[1475?] Villa Noua, De arte cognoscendi venena, etc. 86.

SANTORSO (3).
Johannes de Rheno.
24 March 1473 Fulgineo, De balneis, etc. 43.
[1473] Fulgineo, De balneo de Porretta, etc. 44.
3 Aug. 1473 Porcastris, Quaestio de restauratione humidi. 45.
TREVISO (1).
Michael Manzolus.
[N. b. 13 Oct.] 1479 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 179.
TURIN (1).
Johannes Fabri.
9 July 1477 Conflentia, Summa lacticiniorum. 135.
VENICE (26).
Laurentius Canozius.
[1477?] Montagnana, Consilia medica, etc. [Or Padua?]. 132.
Johannes de Colonia & Johannes Manthen.
[1474?] Merula, In librum De homine G. Martii. 56.
1476 Aristoteles, De animalibus. 106.
10 Oct. 1480 Siluaticus, Pandectae medicinae. 193.
Jacobus de Fivizzano.
1477 Scott, Liber physiognomiae. 124.
Benedictus Genuensis.
9 Aug. 1480 Argellata, Chirurgia. 195.
Nicolaus Girardengus.
2 Nov. 1480 Cauliaco, Chirurgia, ital. 194.
Nicolaus Jenson.
1471 Albucasis, Liber Seruitoris. 7.
1471 Salernitanus, Antidotarium. 8.
1472 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 18.
1476 Plinius, Historia naturalis, ital. 103.
Renaldus de Nouimagio.
31 Jan. 1479 Mesue, Opera, etc. 172.
8 June 1479 Serapion, Aggregator in med. simpl. 173.
1 Aug. 1479 Serapion, Breuiarium medicinae. 174.
Clemens Patauinus.
[N. b. 18 May] 1471 Mesue, Grabbadim. 9.
Filippo di Pietro.
1 March 1474 Saliceto, Chirurgia ital. 55.
Gabriele di Pietro.
[A. 5 March] 1476 Abano, Conciliator. 104.
[1475–80?] Cibaldone. 192.
Adam de Rottweil.
[1477] Villa Noua, De aqua vitae. 125.
VENICE (cont.). Adam de Rottweil.
24 June 1478 Albertus Magnus, De secretis mulierum. 146.
Jacobus Rubeus.
[A. 5 Mar.] 1476 Martius, Refutatio obiectorum in lib. De homine. 105.
Johannes de Spira.
1469 Plinius, Historia naturalis. 3.
Unassigned.
9 June 1471 Mesue, Opera. [Or Florence?]. 10.
[1472] Massa, De fructibus vescendis 19.
30 Oct. 1473 Foroliuiensis, Expositiones in Hippocratem. 32.
21 Dec. 1479 Foroliuiensis, Expositio super 1° Canonis Auicennae. 175.
VERONA (2).
Petrus Maufer.
[1480?] Perusinus, De memoria. 202.
[1480?] Perusinus, De memoria. 203.
VICENZA (1).
Hermannus Lichtenstein.
[1480?] Siluaticus, Pandectae medicinae. 205.
UNDETERMINED (6).
[1474?] Villa Noua, Regimen sanitatis. [Or France?]. 72.
[1474?] Villa Noua, De uenenis, etc. [Or France?]. 73.
[1475?] Foroliuiensis, Expositio super 1° Canonis Auicennae, etc. 96.
[1475?] Foroliuiensis, Expositiones in Hippocratem, etc. 97.
[1480?] Cibaldone. 207.
[1480?] Tussignano, De peste. 208.
[1480?] Sammonicus, Carmen medicinale. Addendum, 208 A.

FRANCE.

LYONS (6).
Martinus Huss and Johannes Siber.
31 March 1478 Mesue, De consolatione medicinarum. 162.
27 Apr. 1478 Siluaticus, Pandectae medicinae. 163.
Gulielmus Le Roy.
[1480?] Aldobrandinus, Livre pour garder la santé. 210.
Nicolaus Philippi & Marcus Reinhardi.
28 March 1478 Cauliaco, Chirurgia, gall. [For B. Buyer]. 164.

LYONS (cont.). Nicolaus Philippi & M. Reinhardi.
29 July 1480 Anglicus, De proprietatibus rerum. 211.
Unassigned.
[1479?] Lanfrancus de Mediolano, Chirurgia, gall. Addendum, 185 A.
PARIS 2).
Udalricus Gering.
[1480?] Canuti, De regimine pestilentico. 209.
Printer of Ockam, Dialogi.
[1476] Aristoteles, Secreta secretorum. 119.
VIENNE (1).
Johannes Solidi.
[1478?] Albertus Magnus, Philosophia pauperum. 165.
UNDETERMINED (2).
[1474?] Villa Noua, Regimen sanitatis. [Or Italy?]. 72.
[1474?] Villa Noua, De venenis, etc. [Or Italy?]. 73.

LOW COUNTRIES.

LOUVAIN (3).
Johannes de Westfalia.
[1480?] Aristoteles, Secreta secretorum. 212.
[1480?] Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum, etc. 213.
[1480?] Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum, etc. 214.
UNDETERMINED (2).
Printer of Speculum humanae saluationis.
[1470?] Saliceto, De salute corporis. 5.
[1470?] Saliceto, De salute corporis. 6.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA (1).
Unassigned.
1475 Tarenta, De epidemia et peste, catal. 98.

SIXTEEN FACSIMILES

LIST OF PLATES

Plate I. Gulielmus de Saliceto: de salute corporis. Printer of Speculum humanae saluationis, Low Countries, about 1470. No. 5. Fol. 2, recto. Reduced.

Plate II. Joannes Mesue: opera. Clemens Patauinus, Venice, [1471.] No. 9. Fol. 41, verso. Reduced.

Plate III. Petrus de Abano: conciliator. Thomas de Hermannstadt and Johannes Vurster, Mantua, 1472. No. 24. Fol. 2, recto. Reduced.

Plate IV. Albrecht von Eybe: ob einem Manne sei zu nehmen ein ehelich Weib. [Günther Zainer, Augsburg, about 1473.] No. 28. Fol. 2, recto. Reduced.

Plate V. Heinrich Steinhöwel: Regimen wider die Pestilenz. Johann Zainer, Ulm, 1473. No. 29. Fol. 1, recto.

Plate VI. Joannes Mesue: de consolatione medicinarum. Philippus de Lavagna, Milan, 1473. No. 36. Fol. 2, recto. Reduced.

Plate VII. Matthaeus Siluaticus: liber pandectarum medicinae. Naples, 1474. No. 61. Fol. 11, recto. Reduced.

Plate VIII. Matthaeus Siluaticus: liber pandectarum medicinae. Johannes Vurster, [Modena], 1474. No. 71. Fol. 8, recto. Reduced.

Plate IX. Johann Hartlieb: die Kunst Chiromantia. Georg Schapff, Augsburg, about 1475. No. 76. First page of text. Reduced.

Plate X. Aristoteles: de animalibus. Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, Venice, 1476. No. 106. Fol. 2, recto. Reduced.

Plate XI. Rhasis: liber nonus ad Almansorem. Bartholomaeus Valdezochius, [Padua], 1476. No. 110. Folio 166, verso. Reduced.

Plate XII. Henricus de Saxonia: tractatus de secretis mulierum. [Henricus Cleyn and Johannes Vydenast, Perugia, about 1477.] No. 136. Fol. 3, recto. Reduced.

Plate XIII. Arnoldus de Nilla Noua: de vinis, germ. [Conrad Fyner, Esslingen, about 1478.] No. 144. Fol. 3, recto.

Plate XIV. Albertus Magnus: de animalibus. Paulus de Butzbach, Mantua, 1479. No. 182. Fol. 6, recto. Reduced.

Plate XV. Aristoteles: de generatione et corruptione, etc. Johannes Herbort, Padua, 1480. No. 199. Fol. 127, verso. Reduced.

Plate XVI. Rhasis: liber nonus ad Almansorem. [Petrus Maufer], Padua, 1480. No. 200. Folio. 2, recto. Reduced.

In pñi codice cõtinẽtur duo singulares et pulcres tractatus quoꝝ pm⁹ est de salute corporis. Hunc edidit excellẽtissim⁹ ac ꝓbatissim⁹ medicine doctor dñs guills de saliceto. Alter⁹ vo qui est de salute aĩe. miro quodã ⁊ diuino magis q̃ humano artificio copoluit Reuerendissim⁹ pr̃ dñs Cardinalis de turre cremata ordinis ꝓdicatoꝝ sacre pagine doctor eximius.

¶ Titulus primi horũ duorũ tractatuũ.

Ad inclitũ alfonsũ arragonie ⁊ sicilie regẽ tractatus de salute corporis editus bononie per insignẽ virũ dñm guillermũ de saliceto medicine doctorem famosissimũ. Incipit feliciter.

SAlus corporis pcipue cõsistit in cõseruatiue sanitatis cõseruatio autẽ sanitatis in debita cõmensuratione sex rerũ innaturaliũ a quibus tota dependet sanitas vt dicto regni asserit galien⁹. que sunt. Aer. Cib⁹ pot⁹. Sõp nus vigilia. Motus quies. Repletio inanitio. Et actiua aĩe Idcirco ego guillus de saliceto medicinalis doctoꝝ studij bono nensis mim⁹. ad honorẽ dei ⁊ zelũ publice vtilitatis. instãte quoꝝ pmmo iubente inclito arragonũ ⁊ sicilie rege. tractatũ de salute corporis breuiter atq; vt spero nõ inutiliter scribere aggressus. imitãdo vestigia ꝓcessoꝝ meoꝝ. magĩe vo ꝓceptoris olim mei dñi. p. de tullignano. nichil ei derogãdo. ꝛ honorãdo poti⁹ eligẽdo tñ addicibil⁹ mñis. Scripsit enĩ tractatũ de ea re optim⁹. et pulcra sunt q̃ scribit atq; vtilia. ꝛ gnalia satis. ego vero magis ad pticularia descẽdam. Procedit autẽ dict⁹ ꝓceptor meus ordinate admodũ per certas regulas iuxta numerũ sex rerũ innaturaliũ ꝓdictaꝝ. et nos similr̃ in hijs ad dicibil⁹ nris ita faciem⁹. suasq; hmoi regulas ⁊ sua verba oia fideliter prout iacent ad longũ recitabim⁹. et post quãlibet regulã quod nostrum est per modũ addicionis subiungem⁹.

¶ Prima igitur sua regula de aere talis est.

QUãuis nõ sit tanta vis in elemẽto aeris tpe sano sicut tpe epidimico. tñ vtilius tñ est morari i bono ⁊ puro aere remoto a stagnis et locis palustrib⁹ q̃ in cõtrario. Aduertendũ etiã q̃ pticula res est et male cõsequẽte hñt doctã ꝓsertim tenũ iuxta cameram. inde enĩ fit dari febris pestilẽcialis. in quo mñi medici sunt decepti nõ cognoscẽtes illã febrẽ ee pestilencialẽ. ⁊ ideo

tione educit coleram nigram: cum facilitate: & phlegma groſſum: & mucillaginoſum: & materias iuncturarum. Et confert colicę: ſecundum omnem modū adminiſtrationis eius. Et duriciei ſplenis: & proprie cū epithymo: & ſale indo. Et confert ad melancolicas febres: et pprie cum aqua mellis. Et ſanat ſciſſuras: quæ fiunt in manibus.

¶ Doſis. ¶ Eius eſt à .ʒ. ii. uſque ad aureos quattuor.

¶ De Squilla.

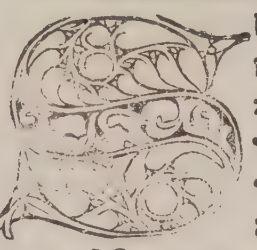
SQuille (ſicut dixit Galienus) duplex eſt iuuamentum. Solutione n. educit materias: & prępparat ad ſoluendū. ¶ Electio. ¶ Melior eſt habens parem. Sola n. (ſicut dicit) eſt uenenoſa. Et adhuc eſt melior: q̄ ſaporem hab& cōpoſitū ex dulcedine: & acuitate: & amaritudine. Et quæ ſplendorem hab& in laminis ſuis. Et q̄ naſcitur in locis liberis. Orta n. in locis t̄minis: aut orta ſingularis: eſt mala.

¶ Complexio: & pprietas. ¶ Calida eſt in tercio: ſicca ad ip̄m. Eſt autem compoſita ex partib7 igneis poſitis in ſupficie ip̄ius: dantibus ei acuitatis uehementiam. Et ex partib7 t̄reis aduſtis: dantibus ei amaritudinem. Et ex partib7 aereis mediocrib7: quare eſt ī ea dedulcedine aliq̄d. Eſt n. ic̄iſiua: ulceratiua: aduſtiua: reſolutiua: & attractiua mat̄iem ad ext̄iora. Subtiliatiua partiū croſſarum: & uiſcoſarum fixarū: & adbærentium: & cōſeruatiua à putrefactione. ¶ Rectificatio. ¶ Aſſatio acqrit ei facilitatem ī ſoluendo: & præparatio ipſius ī aceto: ponit matias croſſas adbęrentes: & ſubmerſas: faciles ad expellendum. // Modus operationis eius in aſſatione. Accipiūt laminæ ipſius: & ſeparatim inuoluunt in paſta: & ſepeliunt in cinere calido: donec coquant ſufficienter: poſtea extrauūt ex paſta: & adminiſtrant ubi oport&. // Modus alius aſſationis ip̄ius. Ponat in uaſe luteo uitreato: ſtricti orificii: & ſigillet ligatione forti: cum pergameno: & dimittat dieb7 .xl. & pprie dieb7 maioris æſtus: & moueatur uas: & mutet uiciſſim omni hora: ita q7 equaliter ī ſingulis partib7 calefiat. Deinde extrahat ſquilla: & adminiſtret ubi oport&. Et q̄nc̄ adminiſtret ei poſt aſſationem: tantūdem farinæ orobi: q̄tū ip̄a eſt: & fiūt ī decoctiſci: & cōſeruant ubi oport&. Et dixit Paulus. Laminę eius: ſic̄ ſunt: ponant ī aceto: ī principio ueris: uſque ad finem æſtatis: in uaſe uitreato: ſigillato: & expoſito ſoli: & poſt illud adminiſtret ubi oport&. Et ſcire debes q7 ſq̄lla de decoctione rem ſubſtin& medio crem. ¶ Poſſe. ¶ Solutione educit humores croſſos: & uiſcoſos. Et dixit Hali. Etiam cū hoc ſolutione educit coleram nigram. Et eius iuuamentum eſt magnū ad ęgritudines capitis: ſicut cephalea: & epilepſia: & pprie ſecundum omnem modum adminiſtrationis eius & uertigo: & ſcotomia. Et oximel eius: ponit materias uiſcoſas faciles ad expellendū: & ſubtiliat chimorum croſſitudinem. Et ipſa q̄dem ſecundū omnem modum adminiſtrationis eius: confert iuuamentū magnum ægritudinibus iūcturarum: Et ē medicina bona pulmonis:

¶ CONCILIATOR DIFFERENTIARVM PHILOSOPHORVM ET PRECIPVE MEDICORVM: CLARISSIMI VIRI PETRI DE ABANO PATAVINI FOELICITER INCIPIT. ¶ PROLOGVS.

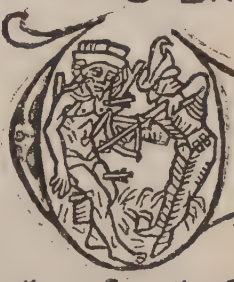
Num in trinario? ac omne quod ipsius pretendēs īantea. Denuo uero medicorū philosophorūq; illustriū cōdigerēs snīas. Polliticorū quidē septimo Aug. ingo scribere. Bene uiuere ac felicitatem appetūt omnes. Sed hec adipiscēdi. his quidem potestās: his uero nō. ꝓpter fortunam quandā aut naturam. Vbi cuiusłibet primitus naturale desiderū ad uitā & felicitatē denotaē. Quosdā tñ deinceps fortuna seu naīa ipeditos id posse mīmē adipisci. ¶ Primū qdē eluceścit. quoniā bonū appetūt omnia. Vnde laudantur hoc testantes ethicoꝝ mitio. Viuere aūt & beari bonū extat sūmū. qa uiuere uiuentis est forma. unde deaīa secūdo. Vuere uiuentis est esse. hoc uero ceu pfectius quoddā: & diuinius pre aliis appetīt maxime: quod eius firmat oppositū. Omne nāq; animal mortem pniciemq; deuitat de cōsolatione ītio. ¶ Est deniq; felicitas opatō quedā aīe: & usus secundū uirtutem pfectam ethicoꝝ decimo. De consolatione quoq; secūdo Beatitudo est status omniū bonorū aggregatiōe pfectus. ¶ Palīm. cūctis hominibus natura insitū est desideriū ad sciendum quod beatitudine ceu tactū terminaē. Viuere itaq; & felicitari appetit unūquodq;: quod aūt pfectū precipue. ¶ Adhuc demū uita priuant: quorū naīaliē illius praua simulq; improporcionata extant principia ab intrinsecis & extrinsecis cāta: & actus uirtutis deficientes omnifariam. ¶ Non paucos uero est huiuscemodi repīre. Veruntn̄ in ꝓporcione eoꝝ uicissim malicia cria apietur in textu. ¶ Actus quoq; hoꝝ brutales detestās ethicus uirtutibus incitat principalioribus insignitos cōsuetudine possidere nō breui. ¶ Quidā nāq; nō solū corpe ueꝝ & aīa natura fere sunt serui. Fortunā demū taliū similiē ipeditiuā ingenuitatē fore diuitias potentias ac his oppositā. omninoq; fortunium & infortuniū. retboricoꝝ testatur secūdo. in qua uim geneseos sydeream esse puto non īmerito includendam. ¶ Nōnulli. n. uita priuanē ac beatitudine bona falliti extimata fortuna uelut & praua. Nā & si ea felicitati ministret presidiū quo quāto q̄li ut ubi & qñ expedit modificare. ¶ Adoptās itaq; actibus uirtuosis euiter magisq; ac magis in postera uita ac felicitate potiri ppetuis. nō utiq; tantū exemplo: ueꝝ & ope ceteris aspirantibus in hoc ita prodesse. cum sciētiam uiuificans nequaq̄ mortis uinculis astringat. Librū eqdē contexere decreui ex ꝓbleumatibus una cū sociorum intellectu ingentiū carissimis publice lustris uestigans iam binis. Quo nēpe pbōꝝ ac medicoꝝ discidie in medicina sopianē apparentes precipue dicenti cuicūq; preferens veritatē continue. Quapter ipsū Cōciliatorē malui appellare. ¶ Ipsūq; diutius latere putabā ni preces queritātiū crebras oporteret exaudire condignas. ac casus nō formidarem emergentes inconsulte. ¶ Hūc quidē fit suscitantem prope in primitiuis fore scientiis pbīa quoq; ac medicina preē alia sufficienter instructū. Quē in tres sepabo ptes trinitatis in deoꝝ etiā ueneratiōes prelatione. Finiūt nāq; iuxē pbilosophū omnia in prima & mīma trinitate. ¶ In quaꝝ utiq; pria quesita statuenē coīa & uelut forinseca. modi reiq; utriusq; ptis medicīe: theorice uidelicet & practice. His & n. cognitis facilius & expeditius uniuscuiusq; animus ipsam rationē ac uiā artis considerare poterit ueteris retborice ꝓbemio. ¶ Secūda uero theorice cōtiebit dubitata. In tertia quidē que practice subdentur finalia. his etiā appendicia occurrentia qñq;. ¶ Partes autē p drias sequestrabo. cum pleraq; unū questorū nō paꝝ distet a reliquo. Quas equidē usq; in totius uolumīs terminū ipsiꝝ breuitatis allegationis grā continuas. naturalis numeri ordine numerabo. ¶ Ipsas deniq; inuentionis facilitate Algorismi depingendo figuris. ¶ Eodem quoq; modo sermones ex sapientibus adductos. quos etiā ceu iacent conabor trāscribere. ac rite huc ex fonte deriuare breuioribus litteris īdicabo. ¶ In unaquaq; similiē driaꝝ semp q̄tuor īqrēt preē utriusq; ptis arguta. Quoꝝ aliquod uelut insinuabit subdiuisionē recipiet aliqn. Hec aūt sūt terminorum dubitati primitus expositio. ¶ Secūdo quidem quod de ipso fuerit ab aliis presentitū. ¶ Tertio ueritatis cū eius motuis ostensio. ¶ Ac tandē q̄rtū argumentoꝝ solutio.

Ob einem mañ sey zů nemen ein eelich weib oď nit.



Ocrates philosophus ein natuerlich meysster zů athenas/der da ist gewesst zů den zeyten alsweri des kungs ward vō einem Jungling gefragt ob er ein weyb nemen solt oder nit/Antwurt der meysster vnd sprach zů im/welchs du tůst das wirt dich reuwen/wañ nymyst du ein weyb so bistu allzeyt in sorgen vnd angsten in sterē krieg/mit dē weib/mit ď schwiger/mit iren freundē mit auffhebung des heyratgůts in verdächtlicheyt mit anderen mennern/vnd in vngewißheit der kind Bleibstu aber on weib so wirt bekümern vñ penigē alleyn on weiblich lieb vnd trost zů leben der kinder beroubt zů sein vntergang deins geschlechts vñ eins fremden vngewissen erbens zů warten/Also hat socrates dem iungling in zweyen scharpffen dingē ein weyb zů nemen oder nit keyn frölich begirlich antwurt lassen widerfaren/Dise fürgelegte frag ob eyn weyb zů nemen sey oder nit auß tzů füren/Hab ich fur genomen in drey teyl disses büchlin zů setzen/im ersten teil will ich geben zů verstan was vngemachs was besorgnus/was irrung /mů vnd arbeyt/vnd was widerwertikeit/vnd da bey was lust vnd frödē vnd was gůtes sich in dem eelichen stande vnd wesen mügen begeben da durch ein man nit vnbillich in zweyfel gefürt mag werden/ob ein weyb tzů nemē sey oder nit/Im andern teil will ich antwurtē auff die frag vnd beschliessen / Das einem mañ sey ein weyb zů nemen/vñ da bey etlich hupsch histoiē erzelen im dritten vnd letschtē teyl will ich ein frölliche hochzeit mit einem kosperlichen mal vñ wirtschafft machen als dañ gewōheit ist so ein man ein weyb genomē hat/vnd mit etlichē hupschē lerē vñ

1473



Vndanckberkeit (alsz die alten wÿsen schribē) ist für andere laster zeschelten. Do aber ich Hainricus Stainhöwel von wÿl doctor in den erczneÿen / so vil gůtheit er gunst vnd nucz / ÿecz zweÿ vñ zweinczig iar / von den fürsichtigen ersamen vñ wÿsen burgermeistern / rāt vnd ganczer gemaind der stat Vlm / minen liebē herren / enpfangen habe / dz ich billich mÿne vbrige zÿt zů ierem dienst / öch erbiete / hān ich bedācht / wie ich enpfangner gůtheit / danckbar gesenhen werde / besonder ÿn disen schweren löffen / diser erschrockenlicher kranckheit der Pestilencz / wann man den frůnd in nöten beweret. vñ vermeine danckberkeit ze bewÿsen / wann ich ÿnen ze er vnd nucz / in gemein / wÿtre vñ vszkomē lāsse / das bůchlin der ordnung / vsz den bewertesten altē meistern von mir gesamelt vñ vff das kürczest geseczet (wañ lange materi brechte dē leser verdriessen) wie sich

Incipit liber de consolatione medicinaꝝ simpliciū solutiuaꝝ Johānis heben Mesue.

In nomine Dei misericordis cuius nutu sancto recipit gratiaꝝ et doctrina perfectionē/principiuꝝ uerboꝝ Johānis filij Mesue filij Namech filij Nely filij Abdela regis Damasci. uerbuꝝ cecidit inter inquirentes scire quid est quoniaꝝ rememorati sunt q̄ de rectificatione medicinaꝝ simpliciū solutiaꝝ multi sapiētes scripserūt in dispsione tamen nec q̄sq̄aꝝ eoꝝ plenā traditionē ex hac intentione edidit/sed per diuersa capla de diuersis rememorati sunt dispsam doctrinā hanc dimittētes quidam uero ex dilectissimis nris q̄bus ex caritate tenemur/nos deprecati sunt ut opus unuꝝ ex hac dispersione collectū in unaꝝ p̄ceptoꝝ aggregatōeꝫ transferam⁹ quoꝝ instas exaudiētes preces hoc opus agredimur cuꝫ auxilio et bonitate dei q̄ sit benedictus. Hac ergo pie deus p̄ceptoꝝ hoꝝ agregatōeꝫ felicem de tesauris largitatis tue oīa felicitans. Ponamus aūt opus nostrū sectōes duas/In prima scientiaꝝ uniuersalem de rectificatione medicinaꝝ cū ordinibus et modis suis. In secūda particulares sermones i una quaq̄ medicinaꝝ de esse et posse et rectificatōe scribamus et i hoc terminabimus.

Distinctio capitulorū p̄mi libri

Quatuor intentiones agregabimus sermoneꝫ i hoc p̄mo nostro libro.

Prima intentio ponit ordinēs i dilectōe et posse medicinaꝝ solutiōeꝫ facientiuꝫ.

Secūda ponit ordinēs i emendatōne malitiaꝝ in ipis.

Tertia ponit ordinēs i emendatione malitiaꝝ redundantiū ab in hora solutionis.

Quarta ponit cōdictōes i emendatiōe nocumentoꝝ derelictoꝝ post purgatōeꝫ.

Prima intentio duo capla cōtinet.

Caplm p̄mum ē de electōne medicinaruꝫ que fit p comprehensionē iudicioꝝ eaꝝ secūduꝫ esse p̄prium.

Caplm secūdum est de electōne medicinaꝝ que fit p comprehensionē iudicioꝝ eaꝝ sm posse ipaꝝ.

Secunda intentio continet duas summas.

Prima summa ē de rectificatōne medicinaꝝ cum societate alterius medicine et continet 4or capla.

Caplm p̄muꝫ ē de rectificatōne medicinaꝝ cū eo quod oppoīt eis p̄petate sua.

Caplm secūduꝫ ē de rectificatione eaꝝ cū eo quod opponīt eis cōplexione sua.

Caplm tertū est de rectificatōne eaꝝ cū eo quod opponīt eis effectu suo.

Caplm quartū ē de p̄portione rerū sibi inuicem associandaꝝ.

Secūda summa ē de rectificatōne medicinaꝝ cū bonitate que acquirīt partes et cōtinet 4or capla.

Caplm p̄mum est de modis coctionis medicinaꝝ.

Caplm secūduꝫ ē de modis lauationis medicinaꝝ.

Caplm tertiuꝫ est de modis infusionis medicinaꝝ.

Caplm quartū ē de mōis trituratōnis medicinaruꝫ.

Tertia intentio est de emendatōne nocumentoꝝ in hora purgatōis et cōtinet tria capla.

Caplm p̄mum si medicina mouet et nō euacuet.

Caplm secūdum si medicina indebite et

INCIPIT · LIBER · CIBALIS · ET · MEDICINALIS · PANDECTARVM · MATHEI · SILVATICI · MEDICI · DE SALERNO · ET · GLORIOSISSIMO · ROBERTO · REGI · SICILIAE INSCRIPTVS.

QVIA · OB nominū cōtrouersiam litigium oritur: cō tremescat mēs medici ab eoꝝ errore ꝙ tam cō scientia ꝓpria q̄ egri vite periculo & merito: cū sint medicinaꝝ simpliciū ciboꝝq̄ multa peregrina vocabula: quoꝝ quedam a greca quedā vero ab arabica lingua detracta ꝙ latina tamen varietate ydiomatum dubia demonstrantē. ¶ Hanc ergo vobis domino Roberto illustrissimo & serenissimo Iherusalem & Sicilie Regi ꝙ quia inter cunctos mundi principes medicinaꝝ dogmate p̄fulgetis: medicinalē pandectam per vos corrigendā ex multis collectā aggredior: per alphabetū trium vel quatuor litteraꝝ multotiens ordinatā. ¶ Sine qua sicut cecus natus de coloribus arguit: sic p̄dictoꝝ nominū possit quis rationē ptingere: nihil intelligens varietatis immo nihil veritatis. Quid dabit languenti & ab ipso vitā speranti quod nesciet. ¶ Quia cur pro salutari mortiferum adhibebit putat ignorantiam excusationis refugium. ¶ Nescio quippe cuius maior sit cognitio necessaria q̄ quod humanis ꝓsit uel obsit corporibus in opere medicine. ¶ Hoc qa a simplicibus medicinis & cibis habet originem: Ex his velut a primis inchoat elementis fundamina. ¶ Hec sciri oportet per ꝓpria nomina: sine qbus quicq̄ vix rite dignoscitur nec erit alicui aude manifestum.

AARON grece arabice sincātica: latine vero barba aaron: vel yarus vel serpentina minor vel luf minor. ¶ Aaron herba est habens folia dragontee similia sed minora & plana & nō varia habēs virgam duaꝝ palmarū & colorē purpureū cuius semen coloris est crocei & habet radicē albam habentē bulbi rotunditatē similem dragontee que cruda & cocta manducari potest ꝙ qa non est valde amara. ¶ Folia eius composita in sale manducant. ¶ Est calide & sicce cōplexionis in primo gradu. habet virtutē dissoluēdi laxandi & extenuandi. GALIENVS. li°. ni° de cibis circa finē ca° de Aaron. est q dē radix huius plāte cō similis cemesta ei que rape. & subdit. ¶ Et oportet q dem priorē ipsius effundere aquaꝫ secundū elixationē in alterā calidam intromittere vt in caulibus & lenticula dictum est. Et idem li° vi° de simplicibus farmacijs ca° aaron. ¶ Aaron siue serpentaria minor hec etiam ex terrestri processit substantia calida. ¶ Et ideo abstersiue virtutis est non tamen violenter sicut dragontea sed in calefaciēdo & siccādo primi gradus secundū vtrūq̄ sed vtiliores sūt radices ipsius. PAVLVS. ca° aaron est calide & sicce cōplexionis in prio gradu. ¶ POSSE . EIVS. ¶ Ad menstrua ꝓuocanda sucus eius p̄ pessarū inicietur. cōtra inflactiones aurū tuborositates aaron cum ipsa herba buliant in vino & oleo cōmuni addito cimino. Fiat inde emplastrū contra emorroydas vel ficus herba ipsa & taxus barbascus decoquant̄ in vino vel aqua & fiat super eis encatisma, contra frigida apāta herba ipa cū tuborositatibus cū assungia veteri teratur & in testa calida ponat̄ & suppo natur contra scrophulas nouellas herba ipsa & squilla cum assungia veteri vrsina sup ponatur. ¶ Ad faciem deurandam & cutim subtiliandam ex

·I·A·

LIBER.PANDECTARVM.MEDICINAE.OMNIA.MEDICINE SIMPLICIA.CONTINENS QVEM.EX.OMNIBVS.ANTIQVORVM.LIBRIS.AGGREGAVIT.EXIMIVS.ARTIVM.ET·MEDICINAE·DOCTOR.MATTHEVS.SILVATICVS.AD.SERENISSIMVM.SICILIE.REGEM.ROBERTVM.

Achiam	.i. caſtoreum
Aagi	.i.ebur
Aakade	.i.bakade
Aamkarok	.i.cinamum
Aamſangilem	.i.ſarcocolla
Aatim.	.i. nux muſcata

CAPITVLVM. I.

Aaron græce: arabice Siricātica Latine uero Barba. Aaron:uel Iarus: uel Serpentaria minor : uel luſ minor . Aaron herba eſt habēs folia dragonteæ ſimilia ſed minora & plana: non uaria : habens uirgam duarum palmarum: & colorem purpureū.Cuius ſemen coloris ē crocei: & habet radicem albam:habētem bulbi rotunditatem:ſimilem dragonteæ:quæ cruda & cocta manducari poteſt : quia non eſt ualde amara: folia eius polita in ſale manducantur . Eſt calidæ & ſiccæ complexionis in primo gradu. Virtutis diſſoluēdi:laxandi:& extenuandi.Galiē libro ſecundo: de cibis circa finem:cap. de Aaron.Eſt qdem radix huius plantæ cōſimilis cōeſta ei quæ rapæ. Et ſubdit. & oportet quidem priorem ipſius effūdere aquam ſecundum elixationē:deinde in alteram calidam intromittere : ut in caulibus & lēticula dictum eſt. Et idem libro ſexto De ſimplicibus pharmaciis. Capitulo Aaron. Aaron ſiue Serpentaria minor: hæc enim ex terreſtri proceſſit ſubſtātia calida.Et ideo abſterſiuæ uirtutis eſt : non tamen uiolenter ſicut dragontea: ſed in calefaciēdo & ſiccādo primi gradus ſecundum utrumque:Sed utiliores ſunt radices ipſius. Paulus cap. Aaron. Aaron eſt calide & ſicce complexionis in primo gradu . POSSE ad mēſtrua,puocāda:ſuccus eius p peſſariū initiatur. Cōtra inflationes aurium:tuboroſitates Aaron cū ipſa herba bulliāt in uino & oleo comuni addito cimino: fiat inde emplaſtr. Contra emoroydes uel ficus;herba ipſa & tapſus barbaſſus decoquantur in uino uel aqua:& fiat ſup eis encatiſma.Cōtra frigida apata herba ipſa cum tuboroſitatib9 cum axungia ueteri teratur:& in teſta calida ponatur: & ſupponatur. Contra ſcrofulas nouellas: herba ipſa & ſquilla cum axungia urſina ueteri ſupponatur.Ad faciem depurādā & cutim ſubtiliādam:ex tuboroſitatibus ſuis deſiccatis fiat puluis ſubtiliſſimus:& conficiatur cum aqua ro . & ponatur ad ſolem donec aqua ex toto conſumatur: & ita fiat ter:uel quater : uel amplius: & ex puluere ſolo:uel confecto cū aqua ro. illiniatur facies:& hæc uocatur gerſa:uel ceruſa ſerpentariæ minoris. Et ſimiliter poteſt fieri de maiori. Dyaſcorides cap. Aaron.Virtus ē in ſemine:radice:& foliis:ſimilis dragonteæ : quæ mixta ſimo bubalino: & cathaplaſmatibus adhibita: podagricis medetur: radix eius extenuat pingues humores nō mediocriter.Vnde ad expellēdum toracis humorē utiliſſima eſt: tota herba extenuatoriam habet uirtutem: ſed non fortem ſicut dragontea: ſic tamen calefacit . Radix eius collecta repōitur ſicut dragontea & ciclamis.Gal. ſecundo de cibis. Eſt.n.ipſius nutrimētū bonum:ſi aliquis ex pectore & pulmone aliquid expellere uellet in ipſis collectos

Das nach geschriben buch von der hannd hätt
reütsch gemacht Doctor hartlieb durch bett vnd
sunst der durchleüchtigen hochgebornen fürstin Fro
Anna geboren von praunschweigg gemahel dem rey
reichen hochgelopten fürsten herzog Albrecht herzog zů bay
vnd graff zů vburg ꝛc. Das ist geschehen am Fritag nach
purificationis marie virginis gloriosis 1488.

Item So wiss das du werst finden vnd vnderricht werden
zwaierley hend von mannen vnd von weiben von erst so
hab fleiss auff die gerechten hannd da vindestu die eigen
schaft der mannen Dar nach hab acht auff die gelinckten
hannd So sichstu der frawen gemet nach aller ordnung
auch sol dir das lesen nichtz wann du nicht acht hayst
auff die lini der selben hand

THEODORI:GRAECI:THESSALONICENSIS:PRAEFATIO:IN LIBROS:DE ANIMA LIBVS:ARISTOTELIS:PHILOSOPHI:AD XYSTVM:QVARTVM:MAXIMVM.

LYcurgum lacedęmonium qui leges ciuibus ſuis conſtituit: Reprehendunt nō nulli Pontifex ſumme Xyſte quarte: qꝝ ita tulerit leges ut belli potius q̄ pacis rationem habuiſſe uideretur. Numam uero pompilium regem Romanū laudāt maiorem in modum: qꝝ pacis adeo ſtudioſus fuerit: ut nulla cauſa moueri ad bellum pateretur: quorum ſententiam et ſi alias probo: ut debeo (nihil enim pace commodius: nihil ſanctius) Tamen cum uita hominum ita ferat: ut bella uitari interdum nequeant. Sic cenſeo prędiniendum conſulendumqꝫ ut & bellū interdum ſit ſuſcipiendum: ſi res urget: & pax ſeruanda ſit ſemper: ſi fieri poteſt: nec belli ratō unquā probanda ſit: niſi ut demum rebus compoſitis quieto tranquilloqꝫ animo uiuamus. Non enim ad pugnam & homicidia: nō ad diſcordias et bella nati ſumuſ: ſed ad cōcordiam & humanitatem: Itaque principis īſtitutum atque officium id eſſe reor ut pacē ſumma opera petat: ſeruet: & colat. Quod cum Romanos pontifices fere omnes feciſſe quo ad potuerint: intelligam: laudo illorum animum: Q, neque ab īſtituto naturę bonę receſſerint: & prędceptum autoris diuini ſeruarint: quod ſępiſſime pacem conciliat: & commendat. Sed uſum nō nullorum auſim reprehendere. Pace enim qua uti debuerant ad litterarum et artium bonarum ſtudia: et uirtutum officia: illi q̄dem ad uoluptates parum honeſtas abuſi ſunt. quod cum omni hominum ordini ſit turpe: tum pōtificis perſonę turpiſſimū eſt. fuerunt tamen & qui recte pace uterentur: & pontificatum magna cum laude gererent: quibus te ſimilē uideo plane ſucceſſiſſe. prędſtas enim doctrina & moribus: quo fit ut nomen tuum immortalitati mandandum cenſeas ſtudio potius litterarum quę nūquam peunt: q̄ uel ędificiorum quę

cū oleis frigidis & oleo ros. uel uiol. & similibus. Notandū q̄ in tali casu cō uenit flobothomia. Et si dolor fuerit in pedibus fiat flobothomia de manibus & ecōuerso. Et si. Ponit curam q̄n fit ex siccatiōe dicens q̄ si mēbrū non fuerit rubeū uel calidū: sed cotidie obfuscatur & exiccatur debet distillari aq̄ calida ab alto. Ratio quia hūectat. deinde ungere ex oleo & cera dissoluta. Patet ꝛc. ALMANSOR.

Quod si locus grossior uideatur & tactu etiam frigidior sentiat frequēter erit fricādus. & aqua calida in qua sarcocolla & camomilla & sticados arabicos cocta fuerint ab alto ut diximus supra ipse ibi erit distillāda. & ex oleo keyri citrino inūgendus. Regimē quoq; subtiliandus erit. Ipse uero utatur exercitio & i balneo sudet. Si aūt ista nō sufficerit uenter ex his soluat q̄ hūiditates educūt. Membrū preterea si tactu sentit frigidū fricetur prius & deinde inungat ex oleo costino & sābacino & oleo de been tepidis & his similibus. Quod si ista nō sufficerit ex unguētis que in. c. de paralī nominauimus inungendus erit donec sanetur. SYLLANVS.

Ponit curam quādo dolor fit a materia frigida: & diuiditur in tres. Primo ponit curā p quedā localia. Secūdo per euacuatiōem. Tertio iterato p localia. Secūda ibi. Si aūt. Tertia ibi. Membrū. Prima in duas. Primo pōit curā p duo localia. Secūdo p dietā. Secūda ibi. Regimē. De prima dicit q̄ si locus apparet grossior & ad tactū frigidus erit iterū fricādus: ut fiat rarificatio poroꝝ. deinde debet fieri embrocatio ex aqua decoctionis camomille sārcocolle & sticados arabici. Ratio quia resoluit materiam frigidam. Secūdo dicit q̄ debet inungi sū oleo de keyri citrino. Ad idem ex oleo costino uel de lilio & similibus. Ratio patet. De secūda dicit q̄ regimen & dieta debet subtiliari quo ad quātitatem. Ratio patet: ut calor naturalis reddatur potentior ad resoluēdū. Secūdo dicit q̄ debet uti multo exercitio. Ratō quia calefacit & resoluit. Tertio dicit q̄ debet sudare in balneo. Ratio patet.

Si aūt. Ponit curam p euacuatioēs dicens q̄ si ista modo dicta nō sufficiāt debet fieri euacuatio cū medicinis euacuantibus materiam sarcocollicam uel big. cuius pillule de hermodactilis uel fetidis uel medicamīe de turbith. Membrū uero. Ponit iterato curam p localia dicens q̄ si mēbrū sentitur frigidū debet fricari. deinde inūngi ex oleo costino & sambacino & de been & similibus. Secūdo dicit q̄ si nō sufficit debet iungi cum unguentis de quibus dictū est in .c. de paralī donec sequatur sanitas. Ratio quia sunt fortioris uirtutis.

DEO GRATIAS AMEN.

Sylani papiensis in Almāsoris nonū collectiones. Coradinus Borgomentinus uniuersi patauini gymnasii physicorū ac medicorum princeps non ignobilis communi omniū utilitate deo spirante studiose cum maxima eius industria emendauit.

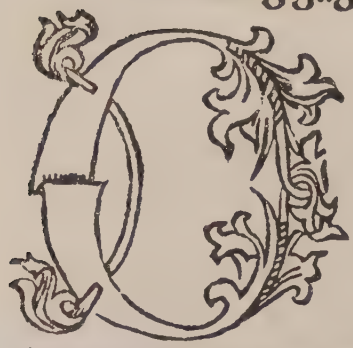
B. .V. .C. .P. .F. .F.

M.CCCC. LXXVI. DIE VIII MENSIS IVNII FINEM HABVIT.

tiam vt in hoc opere ac negotio constãs sitis et celans ne alicui puero ꝛ tã ꝛ etate q̃ moribus de nudatio ad presentiam veiat vobis plura de his ⁊ de aliis permittens tẽ pore succedẽte ꝑut me chodus insudauerit do mino concedente

Diuiditur iste liber prima diuisiõe in quatuor tractat⁹ ℣n primo determiat de for matione embrionis ꝛ de in fluentiis planetarum. ℣n se cundo pertractat partũ ipsi⁹ fetus et cum hec quedam ac cidentia siue ꝑprietates spe ciales circa fetus exitum pro uenientes. ℣n tertio osten dit signa conceptionis et im pedimenta eiusdẽ et cuꝫ hoc signa uirginitatis castitatis ꝛ corruptionis. ℣n quarto et ultimo tractatu declarat na turã spermatis. quid sit sper ma. Secunda ibi nunc autez Tertia ibi. Finito uero ſmo ne. Quarta ibi anteq̃ uero fi nem. ℣rim⁹ titulus itez diuiditur in quinq; capitula. ℣n primo ponit partem pro hemialem. ℣n secundo poit quedam preambula ad inten tum ualentia. ℣n tertio per tractat generationem embri onis in matrice. ℣n quarto formationem eius ostẽdit in utero materno. ℣n quito de clarat quedam omissa ut ma gis lucide possit ostẽdere q̃ in matrice mulierum plures fetus possunt generari. Se cũda ibi sicut scribitur. Ter tia ibi postq̃ autem. Quarta ibi istis uisis. Quinta ibi est autem ꝛc. ℣rimum etiã capitulum diuiditur in quiq; partes. ℣n prima dirigit salu tationẽ. Secũdo narratiõez petitionis eius. Tertio ostẽ dit quam petitionem uoluit adimplere. Quarto ostẽdit q̃ ipsam potuisset merito ne gasse. Quinto dirigit peti tionem. partes patebũt ꝛ le gantur simul propter breui tatez unde sententia sua est ista q̃ ipse intendit exq° ipse fuerat rogatus ut cõponeret unum tractatum de secretis mulierum ipse Albertus re scribit socio suo unam missu lam que missula hic in princi pio ponitur anteq̃ uerus tex tus inchoet̃. Et breuiter ista est sententia q̃ ipse mandat socio suo amicabilez salutati onem ꝛ continua incremẽta hui⁹ presenq; uite docet esse et ibi. Cum uestra ꝛc. uoluit sic dicere. Exq° uestra uene rabilis societas supplicauit q̃ uobis aliqua scriberem de se cretis mnlierum. tũc uisa pe tiõe uestra nulla tarditas me detinuit. nam cõposni de h̃

Der tractat Arnoldi de Noua villa/Ain für
pūntlicher artz des kūng vō franckreich von
bewarūg vñ beraitūg der wein An den ẏmel
ten kūng gāgen volget hernäch.



En kuſz des ertrichs/ voz den füeſſen/ 8
hailigen vnd allzeyt ſighafften küngkli/
chen maieſtat/ hab ich eüwer. diemüti/
ger knecht/ mit begird meins hertzen
begeret. vnd oft von dē geber aller dīng
gnäd gebettē/ dz auſz meiner ſchwachñ
dienſtberkait etwas lobwirdiger kunſt
zů eüwern ſenftmütigen künclichen orn komē möcht Erhöret
iſt mein gepett/ Darumb ſo yetzo die zeyt in der die wein. zů
artzney dienende berait werden ſullent engegen. vnd aber der
weiſz wein vnder andern/ mēſchlichem leibe mit hellig mer ge/
ſchicket. der eyntruckūg aller tämpf ainer yeden ſachh mer en/
pfenlich. vñ die tugēden der eyngeleybten dīng auſzfierlich iſt
In dem dz er es durch alle glider mit wolluſt vñ begreiffung 8
natur laitet/So werdent ſeine tugēden vnd lobe von den geüb
ten philoſophen vnd artzten mit wenig auſzgebraitet/ wañ der
wein hat in Im groſe aigenſchaft. näch ordnūg der menſchlichñ
natur. dañ es ſagt Ruffus freilich von Im ſprechēde. Der wein
ſtercket mit allam die natürlich hitze/ ſüder er machet ouch lau/
ter vnd klär dz trüb geplüt. vnd den zůgang des gantzen leibs
Er krefftiget ouch die gelider. vñ ſein güthait wirt mit allam
in dem leibe/ſüder ouch in der ſele geoffenbaret/ wañ er machet
die ſele frölich. vñ der traurikait vergeſſen. ſy zů ſubtilē. vñ ouch
dapfern dingen zů erfarñ ſterckende. Er gibt ir ouch käckhait
miltikait vnd beraitet güte ſchicklichhait In den werckzeügen
der gaiſt daz die ſele mit Inen wircket/ So der wein genoſſen
wirt nach dem als ſich gezimpt/ſo iſt er allem alter. yeder zeyt
vnd allen landen gepürlich/ Er gezimpt den alten deszhalb. dz
er yrer trückne engegen kompt/ den Jungen iſt er am ſpeyſe

Incipit liber Alberti magni animalium primus q est de cōmuni diuersitate aialium Tractatus primus de cōi diuersitate in mē bris ⁊ uita. ⁊ est digressio declarās modus et ordinem doctrine.

Scientiā de animalibus fm eam quā in principio pmisimus diuisionem post scientiā de vegetabilibus in huius nostre nālis phie calce ponemus. eo q corpa animalium de qbus iqmur tam cōmixtione qz cōplexione qz etiā cōpositione cōstent. cōmixtionē. n. patiunt elementoꝝ in materia cōplexōez autem sustinēt humoꝝ tam in generatione qz etiam in nutrimēto. ⁊ membroꝝ habent regimē sue vite ptinentem. ppter q etiā vltimā ptez nāruꝝ de aialibus esse cōgruit cōpositioza cō siderant post simplicia ⁊ minus cōposita. eo q minus cōposita sunt in minus cōpositis sicut sepe ostēdimus. Est eniz elemētoꝝ mixtō in cōplexione humoꝝ ⁊ humoꝝ cōplexio in quolibet membroꝝ cōpositoꝝ q ad officiū ⁊ actū vite pfectū est. cū igit de animaliaz dicta sint multa fm pprietatē istius phie sufficientia ⁊ de pte qualibet aie. sed ⁊ de generatiōe anime ⁊ natura ⁊ actu eius ppio ⁊ statu et uita que cōpetit alicui anime fm seipam. fm quod nō est cum corpe ꝓsiderata ⁊ omis formatio corpoꝝ aiatoꝝ sit ab anima. relingitur hic esse dicendū tm de corpe. ⁊ cum corpis cōsideratio sit duplex. fm totū videlicet ⁊ scōm mēbra que totū cōpositū constituūt. ⁊ nos nō cognoscamus totū nisi quando cognoscimus ex qbus ⁊ qualibet ⁊ qō est sicut sepe dictū

Oportet nos pmittere scientiā de ptibus ⁊ membris animaliū scientie que est de toto simul aialis corpe. scientiā autē de membris animaliū diuidēus fm duplicē considerationem ipoꝝ. oportet eniz in his ꝓsiderare primū diuersitates ipoꝝ in compōne ⁊ ope ⁊ generatione. ⁊ cās omniū postea reddere naturales ⁊ ppias. Tangemus igit in primis. x. libris membroꝝ animaliū diuersitates ⁊ cōpositiones ⁊ anathomias ⁊ actus ⁊ generationes ⁊ postea in. ix. sequētibus omniū dabimus vēas ⁊ phicas cās. oportet ergo primū maxime membra pfectissima determinare aialis: q homo est fm diuisionē membroꝝ suoꝝ que anathomia a grecis dicit ⁊ fm significatiōes physonomie ⁊ fm figuras suoꝝ membroꝝ ⁊ deinde cōsiderare ꝓpationes aliozū animaliū ad mēbra fm cōuenientiā ⁊ uiam ⁊ q omnia membra ethogenia a similibus habent oztum mēbris. oportet itez cōsiderare oztū cōsequenter ⁊ principiū similiū membroꝝ in sanguine habentibus oibus que pfectioza sunt his que sāguinem nō habent ⁊ tunc deinde cōparaī ad hoc fm conuenientiā ⁊ uiam ea que sanguinem nō habent ⁊ tunc sufficienter erit tradita diſpō membroꝝ animaliū fm magis cōia genera ipsoꝝ que est prima pe scientie de aialium mēbris p quā sciunt ꝓplexiōes ⁊ cōpōes ⁊ actus mēbroꝝ animaliū absq cōsideratiōe cause. de aliquo ipsozū. huius autē scientie pars simplex etiā determinās q de generatione est animaliū sex libros cōtinens in qbus determinatio est generationis aialiū fm sua cōissima genera. ⁊ q omis generatio ex eius coitu in quo seminū est pmixtio ꝓcedit. ⁊ oz in talibus fieri impgnatiōes fm tempa ⁊ cursus astroꝝ. iō oportet post generationē in cōi de ouozū ⁊ coitū ⁊ impgnationū diuersitate facere sermonē. Actus autē generatozuꝫ fm mensiōes locozū ⁊ mutatiōes. ⁊ fm diuersitates cibozū ⁊ pfectus ⁊ infirmitates in corpibus que accidūt ex diuersitate ciboꝝ ul mā sionū ul generationū omniū animaliū oz inqrere post antedicta. ⁊ deinde optet querē diuersitates animaliū fm pugnas ⁊ amicicias. ⁊ inimicicias nāles al'iū ad inuicem ⁊ solertias ⁊ stulticias sive stoliditates ipsozum. et tunc demū inqret modū ⁊ principiū generatiōis aialis pfectissimi qō est homo ⁊ consequenī tangere impediméta generōis eius. ut ad cōpationē ipsius omniū animaliū generō nes determinent. ⁊ tunc tota est determinata diuersitas animaliū penes mēbra ⁊ generationes ⁊ actus animaliū absq cāe cōsideratione qō fit in decē libris primis huius sciētie. Secundā autē partē scientie mēbroꝝ aialiū cōplebimus in. ix. libris. ita q ꝓmittemus in vl'i que cause ⁊ quomō assignande. sicut oim diuersitatū inductarū de mēbris animaliū. et deinde tangemus cām omniū mēbrozum cōsimiliū ⁊ dissimiliū ⁊ cōplexionis cozū. ⁊ deinō tāgemus causas phicas interiorū mēbroꝝ ⁊ naturā ipozum. ⁊ cōsequēter his naturas et causas determinabimus exteriozū mēbroꝝ fm diuersitates cōes generōis ipsoꝝ ⁊ sic a mēbris trāsibimus ad assignandas cās generationū aialium ⁊ spermatū ꝫn cōmuni. ⁊ huic cōnectemus ingsitionē de uirtutibus facientibus ⁊ formātibus aial tam fm aiam qz scōm corpus. ⁊ q ouātia generationē habēt equocam. ideo cōsequent his tāgemus cās ouantium ⁊ ouozū fm omēs suas diuersitates quas habent ⁊ tunc adiūgemus cās generatorū in grentes primo cās generōnis pfectozū aialium fm diuersitatē sexus ⁊ multitudiez ⁊ paucitatē filiorū. ⁊ randē causas accidentiū gnāliozum assignabimus fm diuersitatē vocis et colozum ⁊ huiusmōi naturaliuꝫ accidentiuꝫ consequēter autē his subinferemus ingsitiōꝝ de toto simul aialis corpōe tam fm genus qz fm species aialiuꝫ nobis notozum. Et fm genus quidā cām assignabimus pio complexionantium ⁊ complexiōis aialium ⁊ de cā pfectionis ⁊ impfectionis eozū fm opera anime que fm potētias uite pñt determiaī. Scōm

ꝓcedẽdo totum ad quod argumentũ deducit.ſ.q̃ nul
la paſſio eſt rõ quidditatiua. Dikr dicit ad 2m ꝓceden
do q̃ paſſio non eſt ratõ formalis.i.quidditatiua. Ꝑz
5 nã ratio formalis ſubiectiua ſubiecti ut gratia exẽpli
ſubiecti ſcie naturalis eſt incluſa in quolibet ꝑ ſe ꝓſide
rato in ſcia naturali. qũ ipſa ut ſuꝑ tangit ſit rõ ꝓſide
randi oia. ergo nihil poterit in ſcia naturali quidditã
tiue cognoſci ea non cognita ſed poſſunt res nãles q̃d
10 ditatiue cognoſci non cognito motu qũ ab omni motu
abſtrahant q̃dditatiue ꝓſiderate non ergo erit motus
uel mobilitatis rõ formalis ſubiectiua hoc eſt ultimus
poſſe eoꝝ qui illã opinionẽ deſtruere conant. Rñdeo
q̃ aliquid includi in aliquo dupliꝛ ꝛtingit formaliter,ſ.
15 z fundamentaliꝛ.z tunc dico q̃ in qualibet re materia
li quidditatie ꝓſiderata in ſcia naturali ad quã ſpectat
quidditates reꝝ naturaliũ in ꝑticulari ꝓſiderare ut ꝑz
ex ꝓmento ꝑ ꝑmi pꝫcoꝝ. includit motus fundamẽta
liter ſz non formaliter. nec eſt neceſſe rõnem formalez
20 ſubiectiuã in quolibet formaliter includi. unde dicitur
uniuerſalis rõ ꝓſiderãdi qz ab oĩbus illius ſcie ſcibili
bus ſaltez fundamẽtaliter inclula. z hoc eſt qõ uoluit
Aꝛiſt. z ꝓmentator in textu z ꝓmentis ſuꝑ adductis q̃
naturalis diffinit ꝑ materiã ſenſibilẽ.i.ꝑ illud qõ habz
25 habitudiné ad motũ.omne.n.tale eſt fundamẽtaliter
mobile ꝛc̃. Rõnes Egidij ꝓꝛe ſanctũ Thomã facile
ſoluũtur. Ad ꝓmã dicit q̃ non ſufficit ut ſcia aliqua
alteri ſubalterneť q̃ addat ꝓditõem accidentalẽ. ſz ni
ſi ulterius requiriť q̃ mediũ ſub medio ꝓtineat ut vult al
30 bertus magn9 ꝑmo metha. ita q̃ ꝓncipia ſubalternãť
ꝓbentur in ſcia ſubalternante.conſtat aũt q̃ principia
pꝫie ſunt ꝑ ſe nota ut motũ eſſe z pluralitaté entiũ eẽ
z ideo a nullo ꝓbari poſſunt.ideo tres ſunt habit9 ꝓꝛi
mi non ſubalternati.i mathematic9 methaphiſic9 z di
35 uinus.v9.metha.z ex hoc ſoluit rõ tertia ſcotizantiuz
dicendo q̃ mobilitas non demõſtrať de corpe qũ ſit ꝑ
ſe nota de eo. Et ad argumẽtũ eoꝝ qũ arguũt.omne ha
bens ꝛc̃.dico q̃ talis rõ non eſt demõſtratio ſed q̃dã
argumẽtatio ex neceſſarijs ꝓcedens non tñ ex notõri
bus ſed aut ex ignotõrib9 aut eque notis.nãle.n.ſi foꝛ
maliter ꝓſideret includit motũ. Ad aliã rõnez Egidij
rñdeť negando ꝓñam z qũ dicit ad eandẽ ſciam ꝛc̃.di
co q̃ ſi ſit ꝑs ꝓꝛima entiũ que non Ꝼbit ens ad determi
natũ genus ſcibile tunc forte de illo debz ꝓſiderare me
thaphiſicus.ſed ſi ſit ꝑs entis Ꝼbens ipm ens ad deter
minatũ genus ſcibile z hñs modũ abſtractõis diſtictũ
ab alijs.tũc non oz q̃ ꝓtinat ad methaphiſicũ.ſic ãt
eſt in ꝓpoſito.nã mobile Ꝼbit ipm ens ad gen9 deteria
tũ.ſ.ad naturale z hz modũ abſtractõnis diſtinctũ ab
abſtractõe mathematica z methaphiſica tõ non oz ſci
entiã naturalẽ eſſe ꝓtem methaphiſice.ꝛc̃. Ad rõnem
ſcoti ꝓbanté q̃ angeli ſũt naturaliter mobiles. Rñde
tur negando minoꝛẽ q̃.ſ.ipſi ſint receptiui alicuꝰ ubi.
nã ipſi ſũt ſubẽ oĩno ſimplices nõ ꝓpoſite ex actu et po
tẽtia.nec ex eſſe z eſſentia.neq̃ in eis põt aliq̃s accñs
recipi.ſũt eni penitus ab oĩ ꝓpoſitõne relegati ut cla
re ab auerroi.xij.methaphiſice in plibus ꝓmẽtis aptiſ
ſime colligiť.ſz ꝝ fidẽ z ueritaté ſit aliter dicendũ ut
ſacri theologi ĩcõo ſniaꝝ declarãt Et ſic cũ auxilio dei
cuiuſq̃ genitricis uirginis marie totiuſq̃ curie celeſtis
triumphãtis Cõpleta eſt iſta q̃. xij. februarij. M. C
C C C. L X X X. ꝑ me Nicholectũ uernũ theatinũ
in florentiſſimo ginnaſio Patauino ordinarie pbiam
legentem.

Incipit regiſtꝝ cartaꝝ textus ariſto: cũ expõe egidij.

a
Placat
textus
uidetur
enim qum
b
autem uidetur
circa
omne
materia
c
philoſophus
magnitudine
ab uno
d
quod ſcm
cauſarum
agentium
ſimiliter
molle
aa
de miſtione
aqua
tangibilis
bb
aer.ſcdo
ſciendum
neq̃ medium
malem ſed
cc
materiam
dicere aliquid
duo facit
ſuum curſum

Incipit regiſtrum cartaꝝ queſtionum marſilij.

a
Placat
queſtiones
ſimpliciter
ſecunda
b
primo
inberet
alterum
mutatio
c
ubi enim
termini
autem intelligo
d
actus poteſt
per longiores
illarum dubita.
humiditas
e
ſuſcipiunt
manent
et ex conſequenti.
A
circa ſecundum
deficcat
et principalius
frigiditati
B
oppoſite
non tamen
quod reſtabat
C
q̃ habeat
ignem
primum
q̃ ſit
D
correiarium
le in generatione
primarum
maiorem
E
tunc ſit prima
modo tempus
uel tota
per naturam

¶ Expositio noni libri Almansoris edita a clarissimo viro fco Joanne arculano cue ueronensi.

Expositurus nonuꝫ Almansoris reiectis superfluis in librorꝫ prin cipijs inquiri solitis: duo tam no stro proposito opportuna paucis expediam. ¶ Primū quidē erit de laudibus et celebritate Rasis qui hunc libꝫ edidit quem Regi Almansori dedicauit. Haud enim dignū censueri eo rum qui humanū genus sibi obnoxiuꝫ perpetuoꝫ de uincru igentibus meritis eternisꝫ fecere beneficijs no mina in obscuro iacere finere. Ex quibus permaxime Rasim fuisse arbitror. ¶ Neminem ei pace alioruꝫ dixeri siue grecos aut Arabes siue Caldeos aut La tinos mente reuoluo fuisse existimo qui tantū medici ne adhecerit mihue studijs assiduisꝫ laboribus tantū adoleuerit: siue rez copiam totusꝫ negotij medicia lis in uno uolumine redacta imensitate considero qua lis est liber quem continens appellauit: siue breuitatē renꝫ medicinalē exiguo perstrictū uolumine sūma cū elegantia et uerborꝫ uenustate qualis ē hic liber no minc Regis Almansoris nuncupatus quē optimum approbatissimūꝫ scientijs retertū cernimus. ¶ Aua re nos sibi totūꝫ genus humanū plurimū debeꝫ pro fiteor: iō unusquisꝫ pro utili dꝫ i sui laudes suiꝫ uo luminis celebritatē que iuxta peripateticoꝫ principē ad sui ēt defuncti gloriam ac felicitatez aliquid morti allatura fūt: qū id i ethicis multo plus referat q̄ i tra gedijs scelera patrata uariari: ut quasi iaz patrentur. ¶ Secundum est de subiecto huius libri eiusꝫ imē sa utilitate. Totius ei huius libri subiectū est corpus humanuꝫ arte sanabile: qb totius medicine esse subie ctuꝫ perhibetur. Huius uero noni subiectū ē corpus humanū arte sanabile secundū partiōes particulares singulis mēbris appropriatas. Ex quo hⁱ libri imēsa iā liquet utilitas qū per eū oium egritudinuꝫ a capite usꝫ ad pedes nobis notitia salusꝫ afferatur. ¶ Quis est ergo pro huius libri scia capescēda labores meti ri debeat quis non oia patientissime ferat in comodaz Quam decusꝫ opes gloriā ceteraꝫ exteriora ornamen ta sine quibus non contingit esse felicem per eum no bis polliceri ualeamus. ¶ Si eiz pro qōibus Jacobi aut Agonis sencnsie tantum ocū tēporisq; terrimus sūma cū aiaduertentia animiqz applicatōe quaꝫ noti tiam paꝫ decoris aut lucri nobis allaturā speramus. Quanto magis pro huius libri scia capescenda inui gilare debemus ex quo tantoꝫ copiam bonoꝫ assecu turos nos speramus. Credite mihi: experto credite quisquis honores opes gloriam apud hominis grāz consequi desiderat huic libro intendat. facile ei breui temporis decursu hec oia assequentur. Sed de his sa tis nūc agamus quod instat.

Cōtinuatio huius libri ad precedētes libros Rasis.

Ontinuatur hic nonus ad precedētes i hūc modū. Positō Rasis in primo libro determi nauit de inuamentis mēbroꝫ et anatomia corporis humani. Et in secundo de notificatōe cōple xionum et humoꝫ et physionomia. ¶ In tertio de uir tutibus medicinaꝫ et ciboꝫ ¶ In quarto de conserua tōe sanitatis. ¶ In quinto de decoratōe. ¶ In sexto de regimine iter agentium. ¶ In septimo de aggrega tōibus et sumis artis chirurgie ¶ In octauo de uene nis eoꝫ sanatōe. Placuit sibi i hoc nono determina re de egritudinibus particularibus singulis membris appropriatis a capite usꝫ ad pedes. ¶ Tandē in .x. determinaturus de febribus crisi et diebus creticis. ex quibus oibus tota medicina integrat. ¶ Egritudies at de quibus hic agit duobus modis dīr puculares. Prio puicularitate pdicatōis ad drāz egritudinū de qbus agit Auic. i prio cap. que dicūt uniuersales uni uersalitate predicatōis ¶ Secūdo mō dicuntur parti culares qr singulis mēbris appropriate ad drāz febri um apostematū et ceteraruꝫ egritudinum de quibus Auic. agit in eo que nullo membro appropriantur. Ille enim dicuntur cōes cōitate indifferentie.

¶ Diuisio huius noni libri.

Diuiditur at more quoꝫdā hic liber in quin qꝫ partes. ¶ In prima agit de egritudinibus mēbroꝫ aialiū ¶ In secunda agit de mēbro rum spūaliū ¶ In tertia de egritudinibus membroꝫ naturalium ¶ In quarta de egritudinibus mēbroꝫ generatiuoꝫ ¶ In quinta de egritudinibus mēbroꝫ exterioꝫ: partes facile patere possint ¶ Quanq̄ cō formius loquēdo menti Rasis hic liber diuidendus est in nonagitaduas partes: sicut sunt .xcii. capitula Quam ipe ut patet ex ordine suo nunq̄ diuiserit prese tem librum in sen nz in tractatus.

Intentio mea i expōne presentis libri ē prio cōpendiose ponere anatomiā mēbri de cuius dispōibus agendū est ¶ Deinde circa unun quodqꝫ capitulū inuestigare. Prio quid nois ⁊ quid rei dispōis de qua agitur quod facia circa rubricam. ¶ Secūdo spēs ¶ Tertio cās ¶ Quarto signa taz ge neralia q̄ particularia. ¶ Quinto pronosticum: que quattuor facia circa cā partem i qua Rasis agit the orice de his dispōibus ¶ Sexto ponā curā mēorūdo intētōes curatiuas necnō medicinas tam simplices q̄ compositas illas intentiones perficientes. qō ultimuꝫ faciam circa eam partem in qua Rasis ponit baruꝫ dispōnum curam. ¶ In quibus omnibus me consor mabo Rasi Auic. &. Mesue: ceteriſq; auctoribus et doctoribus illustribus. Et si qua signa propria aut medicine experte apud me fuerint quibus cōfidā bas subiungam secundum opportunitatem ¶ Ille at sit no bis i auxiliū a quo cclū et tota natura depēdet. Amē

¶ De anatomia capitis.

Sequendo igitur ordiné premissuꝫ ab anato mia capitis ē incipiendum pro qua uidēdus est Primo situs capitis quod fuit in alto cō stitutū propter uisum: non propter alium sensum: nz propter cerebꝫ ut uoluit princeps de intentōe Bale ni in principio tertii canoñ ¶ Oculus enim qui est cu stos corporis debuit esse in alto constitutus: ut a lon ge fugienda et cōsequēda facile possit intueri. Qui o culus debuit ee cōiunctus capiti ut a cerebro per ner uos obticos reciperet spiritū uisibilez. Et econtra ab oculo defe rentur spēs uisibiles per eosdez ad sensum cōem. Quia ēt nerui optici cōpōez oculi ingrediūtur ut infra uidebitur. Et ēt oculi reciperent motū a secū do pari neruoꝫ cerebri quapropter oportuit caput propter oculū ee in alto constitutū ¶ Deinde uidēda est quātitas. Fuit ei caput magnū qr debuit magnuꝫ cerebꝫ continere: et maius in hōie q̄ i alio aiali respe ctu proprie molis. Fuit āt factū figure spherice ex u raq; parte compresse: ut sit magis turū ab extrinse cis nocētibus. Et qr figura spherica ē oium capacissi ma ¶ Fuit āt creati aliqualiter oblōgū ut tres uentri culi in eo distinguerentur secundū longitudinē ¶ Nu merus āt partiū eius ē denarius: primo cui occurrūt capilli: secundo cutis: tertio caro: quarto panniculus